

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/8/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/11-2/1/49	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH M. KELLY
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TITLE CHANGED: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Breen, David Bream;	CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL; COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent" Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens, Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa. "Bernie"; WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE; AZEMOV (ph.)	4 4 4 7
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Background info, on FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, his wife ELIZABETH, and brother HANS, and his associates, set out; HANS INSLERMAN has been employed as an engineer since 1935 by US Army Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth, NJ. Photostatic copies secured of electoral registration of FELIX and HANS INSLERMAN in 1933 and of FELIX in 1934 as Communists. Further info. furnished by CHAMBERS re location of Washington photographic setup used by ZIMMERMAN. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE identified by CHAMBERS as "Unsub, wa. Keith" and "Pete". Available data re BORIS BYKOV set out. ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.

PROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant Attorney General, New York City New York (65-250) New York (65-1642) Boston (65-3251)		74-1333-2510 Los Angeles Newark (65-300) New Haven Washington Field New York

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rejected attempt to question him until he completed GJ appearance. EDWARD B. STETTINIUS, JR. and Judge JEROME FRANK advised they never suspected loyalty of ALGER HISS or CP sympathy on his part. JOHN J. ABT declined to answer if he has knowledge of any one transmitting Gov't documents to unauthorized persons, if he has knowledge of ALGER HISS so doing, and declined to discuss his past or present organizational affiliations including CP membership as well as to whether he knows CHAMBERS or individuals mentioned by latter. WILDER FOOTE and CHARLES H. WILLARD, former associates of ALGER HISS, could furnish no pertinent data. CHARLES KRAMER, was., refused interview by Agents. Former colleagues of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH interviewed. GRACE HUTCHINS denies threat to life of CHAMBERS, and his family. Info. furnished by GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH alleging espionage activities within State Department detailed; he is now awaiting sentence on mail fraud charges. Individual previously identified by HORACE ALTON INGRAM as ALGER HISS does not meet latter's description and very likely not identical. Further exhaustive investigation to locate Fansler-Hiss typewriter and material prepared thereon unsuccessful. Chronology of handling of documents (Q1 through Q69) from time they left CHAMBERS' possession set out. Schedule of witnesses before GJ from 1/18/49 through 2/1/49 set out.

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REFERENCE:

Bureau file 74-1333.
Report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY, New York, 1/21/49

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked "Changed" to reflect the additional alias of STEVE POTTER for subject DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, as reflected by review of the files, and to reflect the deletion from the title of

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"Unknown Subject, wa. "Keith" and to add as a subject WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE inasmuch as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on February 1, 1949 identified CRANE as an individual to whom he had made previous reference as "Keith" and "Pete".

During the period covered by this, report Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT have continued their exhaustive interview of CHAMBERS, taking information from him and reducing it to signed statement form; as mentioned in reference report, results of this interview are being withheld until it is completed at which time it will be set out in its entirety. As leads arise from this questioning, however, appropriate action is taken thereon.

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RE: FELIX A. ^②INSLERMAN~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following investigation is being reported by SA JOHN J. DANAHY. This investigation has been conducted with a view to obtaining all possible information concerning the background, associates, past employment and activities of FELIX A. INSLERMAN.

By letter dated January 6, 1949, the Albany Field Office furnished this office with a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated December 10, 1947; and executed and signed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN on War Department AGO Form 19-105 while employed by General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. In this questionnaire INSLERMAN advised that he was born on July 11, 1910 at New York City, holds Social Security #218-03-3727 and has resided at the following addresses during the previous ten years:

RD #2, Cambridge, N.Y. from 1946 to date
118-35 Street, Lindenhurst, NY from 1944 to 1946
131-135 Street, Lindenhurst, NY from 1942 to 1944
13 Fir Drive, Middle River, Maryland, from 1941 to 1942
6 Roseland Avenue, Rospeburg, Maryland from 1938 to 1941
2113 Gallow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland from 1936 to 1938.

He further advised that he had no military service; had visited no foreign countries since 1930, and was a member of no fraternal, social or religious organizations.

In the questionnaire INSLERMAN listed the following relatives:

AUGUST INSLERMAN, father, born in Estonia, deceased
ANNA INSLERMAN, mother, born in Estonia, deceased
HANS INSLERMAN, brother, born in U.S.A., resides at 237
Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New York
ELIZABETH INSLERMAN, wife, born in USA, resides at RD #2,
Cambridge, New York
ROBERT INSLERMAN, son, born in USA, resides at RD #2,
Cambridge, New York

INSLERMAN listed the following previous employment in this questionnaire:

From 1935 to 1936; employed as Salesman and Repairman by
Electric Appliance Shop, White Plains Road, Bronx, New York

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From 1937 to 1937, employed as a repairman by Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1937 to 1937, employed as a draftsman-test by Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 N. Haven Street, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1937 to 1938 employed as a draftsman by the Dakko Company, 927 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1938 to 1942, employed as an engineer by Glen L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Maryland
From 1942 to 1946, employed as an engineer by Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York
From 1946 to date, employed as an engineer by General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York

INSLERMAN listed the following persons as references in this questionnaire:

ROBERT W. ~~X~~ERANK, Homestead Avenue, Port Jefferson Station, New York, whom he knew for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years
CHARLES ~~X~~RUSSELL, 35 No. Woodhull, Huntington, Long Island, New York, whom he knew for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years
CARL ~~X~~KING, 6 Fox Boulevard, Massapequa, Long Island, New York, whom he knew for 3 years

The questionnaire indicated that INSLERMAN was employed as an engineer on U.S. Army Ordnance Project Hermes, General Electric Company, 1 River Road, Schenectady, New York, and bore a typed remark to the effect that the company contemplates the use of Mr. INSLERMAN'S services on work, the nature of which is classified as secret.

A photostatic copy of this questionnaire has been prepared and will be maintained as an exhibit in this office. The original copy furnished by the Albany Office was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on January 21, 1949 for comparison of the signature thereon with other signatures believed to be those of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. The Laboratory was instructed to return this document to the Albany Office upon completion of its examination.

On January 11, 1949, SA HARRY D. O'NEILL prepared photostatic copies of the complete personnel file of FELIX A. INSLERMAN maintained by the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York. These photostats, maintained as exhibits by this office reflect the following

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additional information:

On March 18, 1942 FELIX A. INSLERMAN signed a document containing a printed excerpt of Sec. 31, Espionage Act and indicated that he had read the aforementioned excerpt. This signature was witnessed by ~~GEORGE~~ HOAG.

On an application dated March 24, 1942 INSLERMAN indicated his address to be 131-35 Street, Lindenhurst, New York, which address was subsequently changed to 118-35 Street, Lindenhurst, at an unstated time, and furnished the following additional information:

He indicated that his brother, HANS INSLERMAN, was employed by the U.S. Army Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey as an engineer since 1935.

He indicated that he was acquainted with a ~~Mr. X~~ ^{ROBERT F.} WEDBORG and a ~~Mr. X~~ KUEPERS who were employees at Republic Aviation Corporation.

He listed the following education:

New Brunswick High School, 4 years, scientific major
Cooper Institute of Technology, 5 years, electrical major
Brooklyn Poly, 1½ years, electrical and radio major
Johns Hopkins University, 4 years, electrical and radio major

In this application INSLERMAN listed the following previous employments:

October, 1933 to January, 1935 - Micamold Radio Corporation, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, employed as a moulder at \$25 per week.
March, 1935 to August, 1936 - Electrical Appliance Shop, White Plains Road, Bronx, New York, employed as a repairman at \$25 per week.
March, 1937 to October, 1937 - Bohn Refrigerator Company, 1 N. Haven Street, Baltimore, Maryland, employed as a draftsman and chief of testing at \$30 per week
October, 1937 to February, 1938 - The Dakko Company, 927 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, employed as a designer of photo apparatus at \$30 per week
May, 1938 to March, 1942 - Glenn L. Martin, Middle River, Maryland, employed as assistant group engineer in electric and radio at \$1.50 per hour.

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With reference to the above employment and periods thereof T.J. DONEGAN, Special Asst. to the Attorney General confidentially advised that INSLERMAN has refused to state his employment during the periods from early 1935 to March, 1937 and from February to May, 1938, and refuses to elaborate upon his alleged employment by an electrical appliance shop on White Plain Road. INSLERMAN indicates he desires to withdraw any statements he has made concerning the latter alleged employment, thus indicating that the statement of this employment is, in fact, an untruth. It will be recalled that CHAMBERS has stated that when he was first introduced to FELIX in early 1937 by BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS understood that FELIX was a paid employee of the Communist Party at that time. This would appear to explain INSLERMAN'S refusal to state his true employment for this period.

INSLERMAN'S record of service rating, part of his personnel file at Republic Aviation Corporation, reflect that he held the following positions while employed there. The weekly salary rates and effective dates are also listed as follows:

3/25/42	Layout draftsman	\$62.50 per week
9/27/42	" "	67.50 " "
5/9/43	Major layout draftsman	72.50 " "
1/16/43	" " "	77.50 " "
10/22/44	Assistant group engineer	110.00 " "
5/27/45	Design layout draftsman	120.00 " "
9/3/45	" " "	104.00 " "
10/22/45	" " "	120.00 " "
12/3/45	" " "	104.00 " "
1/7/46	" " "	122.00 " "
2/11/46	" " "	128.00 " "
4/22/46	" " "	130.00 " "
5/27/46	" " "	112.00 " "
7/29/46	" " "	121.00 " "
8/2/46	Released - Resignation	

INSLERMAN indicated the following persons as references in his application to Republic Aviation Corporation:

Mr. H. BUSCHERS, 20 Ridge Road, Towson, Maryland
 Mr. R. ZEELE, 4601 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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Appropriate teletype leads have been set out to interview these individuals.

INSLERMAN'S file indicated that on August 2, 1946 he was given a satisfactory exit interview during which he indicated he was resigning because he was leaving the city.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORY.

On January 17, 1949 the old employment records of the Micamold Radio Corporation were checked at the Company office, 1087 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. A 4x6 card was found for FELIX INSLERMAN, which bore the following information:

Address - 314 East 122 Street (changed at unknown date to)
495 East 188th Street
Telephone Ford 4-4697
Position - Moulder's helper - moulder, Mica Dept.
Hired 10/18/33. Laid off 12/5/33.
Rehired 4/4/34. Quit voluntarily 2/25/35.
Remarks - skill - good; effort - good

There was no further information on the card.

At this personnel office, there was found also a similar employment card for HANS INSLERMAN, which indicated he was hired in their Laboratory, from May, 1930 to March 26, 1935, when he was laid off. He was rehired on April 23, 1935. It is noted that there was a strike at the plant during this period. HANS INSLERMAN quit voluntarily on August 26, 1935 to take a civilian job with the Army at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

TED HAMMER, a present employee of Micamold Corporation who was here when the INSLERMAN brothers worked here, was interviewed. HAMMER stated that FELIX INSLERMAN usually worked night shifts, as a mica moulder, and always appeared sleepy. He was a quiet, likeable person, never giving any indication of what he did on his own time, except to say that he attended school. He never mentioned his future plans, and when he quit the company, it was quite sudden and apparently without reason. He just failed to show up for work and has never appeared at the company since.

It was ascertained from MR. FRANK WHITING, General Manager of the Company that the foreman in charge of the moulding room at the time FELIX INSLERMAN was there, was ANTHONY BUJKI, believed to be presently employed by the N.Y. State Labor Department. MR. WHITING advised that he, personally, did not join the company until several years after the INSLERMANS had left, and knows nothing about them.

MR. ANTHONY BUJKI, Factory Inspector, N.Y. State Department of Labor, 350 5th Avenue, New York City, was interviewed at his home,

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18-28 119th Street, College Point, Long Island, on January 20, 1949. He advised that he was employed as a foreman in the mica moulding room of the Micamold Radio Corporation at 1087 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, from 1933 to 1941. He clearly remembers FELIX INSLERMAN, who worked as a moulder under him for a year or so around 1934, 1935. According to BUJKI, FELIX was a good worker, but appeared to be "radical." Elaborating on this, BUJKI said he always was dissatisfied with the management, criticizing their every move. Also, during lunch time discussions with other employees, INSLERMAN always appeared to be an agitator. He was one of the group at the plant which formented the strike at the plant, which, however, did not take place until March 21, 1935, shortly after FELIX INSLERMAN had quit. The real leader and organizer of the strike was a moulder named FRANK O'ROURKE, who worked in the same room with FELIX, and with whom he was very friendly. The strike ended on May 1, 1935, and the company refused to rehire O'ROURKE, who then got a job as a delegate with the AFL.

While FELIX worked under BUJKI, he told him that he was attending school, and besides this, had a part-time job chauffouring a private car for a woman. BUJKI doesn't remember the woman's name and isn't sure whether or not FELIX ever mentioned the name to him.

During this period, FELIX owned and drove a 1928 Chevrolet sedan, olive green color, according to BUJKI.

When questioned about the circumstances surrounding FELIX'S quitting the company, BUJKI stated that one day in February of 1935, FELIX came to him and said that a proposition had been made to him and that he intended to quit. Since trained men were needed in the moulding room, BUJKI questioned him, but FELIX just stated that he was leaving to take advantage of this proposition. BUJKI has never seen or heard about him since.

BUJKI has in his possession diaries which he kept, covering the time FELIX worked under him. He doesn't believe there is anything in these diaries which would add any information concerning FELIX, but he intends to review them and call the writer if anything pertinent appears therein.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MC CORMY on 1/19/49.

Acting on the allegation of FELIX INSLERMAN that he filed an application for employment with the Western Electric Company in New York City in 1942, the writer ascertained that such applications are filed at 172 Fulton Street, New York City.

MR. ROSS ABELL, Personnel Manager, searched his records but could not find any application executed by FELIX INSLERMAN. MR. ABELL advised that this was not unusual, as the Company never preserves these forms or applications for more than six months if the individual is not employed by them. As a double check measure, MR. ABELL had the Company's Kearny, N.J. plant records checked with negative results.

In January 24, 1949, MR. ROBERT F. WEDBERG, who is employed in the Air Frame Engineering Division Civil Aeronautics Authority, was interviewed at his office at 385 Madison Avenue. WEDBERG'S name had appeared on FELIX INSLERMAN'S application for employment at Republic Aircraft Corporation as an employee with whom he was acquainted.

MR. WEDBERG advised that he worked as a stress analyst at Glen L. Martin Co. at Baltimore from January, 1938 to October, 1941 and at Republic Aircraft at Farmingdale, Long Island, from November, 1941 to October, 1945. Although FELIX INSLERMAN worked at these same plants at about the same periods, WEDBERG stated that he does not recall him. He explained that both these companies employed a large number of draftsmen and that he came into contact with very many of these draftsmen in the course of his work. He added that it was quite possible that INSLERMAN would remember his name, although he doesn't recall INSLERMAN. WEDBERG was very certain that in any event he was not a friend of INSLERMAN.

WEDBERG'S home address is 12 Hamilton Place, Garden City, Long Island.

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Through the courtesy of Miss KULHAY, Secretary to the Registrar at Cooper Union Institute of Technology, Cooper Square, New York City, FELIX INSLERMAN'S record at that school was reviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY. This record reflected that INSLERMAN was admitted in September, 1928 to the course in Electrical Engineering. At that time he indicated that he was born on July 11, 1910 at New York City; attended and graduated from New Brunswick, New Jersey High School and resided at 337 East 34th Street, New York City. At an unspecified later date he notified the school of a change of address to 314 East 122nd Street, New York City. He attended this school five years, obtaining mediocre and poor marks and in October, 1933 was dropped for poor scholarship. His petition for reinstatement was refused by the school Promotion Committee on October 3, 1933.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. JEAN PAYNE, Transcript Clerk, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, 85 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York, SA JOHN J. DANAHY reviewed INSLERMAN'S file at that school. This file reflected that INSLERMAN registered in October, 1934 for a course in Electrical Engineering. He listed his address at that time as 314 East 122nd Street, New York City. He was accepted on probation for one year due to his poor grades at Cooper Union. On his admission application he indicated he was of the Finnish race, Estonian nationality with no religious preferences or church affiliation. He stated his father, AUGUST JOHN INSLERMAN, was of Estonian nationality and was employed as a tailor. He stated he was employed as a moulder by the Micamould Radio Company of Brooklyn, New York, and had been previously employed as Assistant Manager of a substation of the New York Edison Company in the summer of 1930, and as a wireman for Western Electric Company in the summer of 1929. He indicated that his brother attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute as a graduate student. The file reflected that on January 30, 1936 a certificate of admission was issued to INSLERMAN and bore the address 909 Summit Avenue, Bronx, New York which is known to be the address of the J. XRYNDERS, parents of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. On October 3, 1936 INSLERMAN directed a letter to the Registrar of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn from 2113 Callow Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. In this letter INSLERMAN stated that he had studied for a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree at the institute for one and one half years, that he then resided at Baltimore and desired to attend the Engineering School of Johns Hopkins University.

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He asked the Registrar's advice as to what subjects he should take which would be credited towards his engineer's degree at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. This letter would seem to indicate that in October, 1936 INSLEMAN did not anticipate residing in Baltimore for any prolonged period but rather intended to return to New York within a few years and complete his education at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

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Reference is made to Albany teletype dated January 14, 1949, wherein TED and MILDRED HORNING, Argyle, New York, suggested that a LOUIS E. LOO of Staten Island, New York, was a friend of FELIX INSLERMAN. A check of the telephone directory, New York City, listed one LUDWIG E. LOO, 192 Jaques Avenue, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, New York. A review of the New York files reflected that ANTON LOO, 192 Jaques Avenue, Staten Island, New York, is a co-owner of UUS ILM Publishing Company, 126 East 120th Street, New York City, publishers of the USS ILM (New World). This publication was included in the list of Communist literature submitted by EARL BROWDER when he was chief of the Communist Party, USA. In report of Special Agent JOHN V. GRIFFIN dated March 4, 1947 at New York, a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau, background information concerning the owners and editors of this paper, as well as its Communist tendencies, was set forth.

The following is the result of an interview with LOUIS LOO by Special Agents LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN and FREDERICK F. DALY at his home, 192 Jaques Avenue, Staten Island, New York on January 13, 1949:

LOO said that to the best of his recollection, he first met FELIX INSLERMAN at his mother's funeral in 1931, and from that time until the present, they have remained close friends. They both attended Cooper Union School, New York City, until INSLERMAN flunked out in 1934. In 1935, they both entered Brooklyn Poly Tech and, according to LOO, FELIX left in the fall of 1935 or the spring of 1936.

LOO went on to say that FELIX then went to work for a Doctor MAX WOLPER, 1060 Park Avenue, New York City, as a chauffeur, doing city driving at a salary of about \$15 per week. He then went to work for a Mr. BLACKMAN or BLACKNER at 76th Street and Central Park West, New York City, as a chauffeur at a salary of \$30 or \$40 per week. LOO said that on this job, INSLERMAN made many extended trips throughout the South, and as a result of this, LOO lost close contact with him except for occasional visits from him when he returned to New York City.

He next heard from him during the early part of the war, about 1941 or 1942, when he heard that INSLERMAN was working for a GLEN L. MARTIN COMPANY in Baltimore. LOO was not certain of the time INSLERMAN moved to Baltimore. However, he knew that it was some time after he had worked for BLACKMAN, but he could not be specific as to the year.

LOO offered that a RICHARD LOTUS of Hastings-On-The-Hudson and a TED HORNING, who lived somewhere near INSLERMAN'S present residence, would be in a better position to furnish more detail information concerning INSLERMAN'S activities.

When questioned concerning INSLERMAN'S hobbies, LOO stated that he was greatly interested in photography, and some time after he departed

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for Baltimore he acquired a Leica camera. He did not know from whom INSLERMAN received the Leica and could offer nothing further regarding it.

He added that INSLERMAN had many friends at the Estonian Club in New York City, but said that those named above were in a better position to furnish information about him.

It is to be noted that TED and MILDREN HORNING have previously been interviewed by the Albany Office, and an interview with RICHARD LOTUS is being set forth as part of this report.

With reference to the name LUDWIG E. LOO, LOUIS E. LOO advised that this was his true name but that he was commonly known as LOUIS LÖO to friends of long standing.

A review of the files of this office reflect that Confidential Informant N advised that in 1937, LUDWIG E. LOO of 1144 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, New York, signed a Communist Party Election Petition. It is believed likely that this individual is identical with the aforementioned LUDWIG E. LOO.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA HERBERT B. GRANT and SA JAMES A. DAVIS on January 18, 1949.

Following is background information and investigation concerning Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS, 56 Columbia Avenue, Hastings on Hudson, New York:

Confidential Informant [] advised he had no background information concerning the LOTUS family except to state their telephone service was inaugurated January 9, 1946 at the Columbia Avenue address.

The Westchester Credit Bureau, White Plains, New York, was checked with negative results.

Mr. ANDREW ANDERSON, Legal Department, Westchester Lighting Company, Mount Vernon, New York, advised that his files disclose no information pertaining to the LOTUS family except that they were receiving bills for gas and electric service.

Chief of Police JOHN J. DONEGAN, Hastings Police Department, advised he had no record of the LOTUS family and other than that they were unknown to him.

At the Village Clerk's office, Hastings on Hudson, it was ascertained that the residence at 56 Columbia Avenue is listed to VIRGINIA V. LOTUS, and tax bills are sent to the Sunnyside Savings and Loan Association, Irvington, New York.

On the recommendation of Chief DONEGAN that Mrs. FLORENCE L. SMITH, 56 Columbia Avenue was a reliable person, she was interviewed at her place of employment, the Hastings High School where she is school nurse.

Mrs. SMITH advised the LOTUS family bought the two family home in which they live in August, 1945. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS and three female children. Mrs. SMITH stated that Mrs. LOTUS, together with her mother, own a summer home somewhere in Rockaway Beach, Long Island, New York, and Mr. LOTUS appears to be from Long Island. Mrs. SMITH was unable to state LOTUS' employment except she believed him to be a precision machinist or tool maker who, up until recently, had been employed by the GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY in White Plains, New York.

THOMAS KELLY, Superintendent of Mails, United States Post Office,

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Hastings on Hudson, could advise nothing of pertinence concerning the LOTUS family.

Mr. H. E. RICE, Manager of the General Electric Company Plant, South Kensico Avenue, White Plains, New York, advised as follows with respect to the employment of RICHARD LOTUS:

LOTUS entered on duty May 19, 1948 as a precision machinist and left of his own accord on October 15, 1948. His residence was 56 Columbia Avenue, Hastings. He was hired through the United States Employment Service and indicated on his application that he was married with three children and was born June 19, 1913. Prior employment reflected on LOTUS' application is as follows:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Name and Address of Firm</u>
October 18, 1941 to April 16, 1946	Bristol and Martin, Incorporated, 466 Broome Street, New York City
April, 1946 to August, 1946	Federal Machine Company, Irvington, New York
August, 1946 to April, 1948	Gray Research Development Company, 50 North Central Avenue, Elmsford, New York.
January 5, 1937 to October 17, 1941	Eisenmann Magneto Corporation, 32 33rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
May, 1933 to April, 1936	Artistic Metal Novelty Recasting Company, 460 West 34th Street, New York City.

Mr. RICE stated LOTUS was a completely satisfactory employee concerning whom nothing derogatory could be stated.

Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS were interviewed at their home and provided the following information:

They purchased this home on Columbia Avenue in August, 1945 and
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prior to that lived for a five year period at 151 Saratoga Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

In answer to the question, LOTUS stated that he was presently unemployed, having been released from his last employment on January 14, 1949. The last employer was the GENERAL PRECISION LABORATORIES, Pleasantville, New York as a tool maker. LOTUS volunteered the information that the ostensible reason for his release was because he was too slow in the work but that he felt the real reason for his release was due to his friendship with FELIX INSLERMAN. Amplifying this point, LOTUS stated the GENERAL PRECISION LABORATORIES are under Navy control because of the character of their work and he believed the Navy caused his release for security reasons.

LOTUS then asked if the point of Agents' inquiry of him concerned his friendship with FELIX INSLERMAN. Upon being advised that such was the case, LOTUS stated there was little he could tell Agents' about INSLERMAN as he is afflicted with a very poor memory for events, dates, places and persons.

It was pointed out to LOTUS that his wholehearted cooperation and assistance in answering questions was solicited in view of the extreme importance of the matter in hand whereupon he promised to cooperate in a voluntary manner in every possible way and that he would withhold no information concerning INSLERMAN.

LOTUS stated that he has known INSLERMAN for approximately twenty years, having first met him in 1929 because his (LOTUS') parents were friendly with INSLERMAN'S parents. At this time, he stated, INSLERMAN lived in an apartment house located on 122nd Street between Second and Third Avenues whereas he, LOTUS, lived on 121st Street between Third and Lexington Avenues.

LOTUS advised that INSLERMAN married in 1935 or exactly two years prior to his own marriage on June 5, 1937. He stated INSLERMAN was married in the Bronx County Court House on Tremont Avenue to ELIZABETH RYNDERS. At his own marriage, LOTUS stated, INSLERMAN was his best man.

It is to be noted that LOTUS was questioned about INSLERMAN'S various places of residence during this early period 1935 and up to date but pleaded his memory was poor on this subject. Accordingly, Mrs. LOTUS, who was present throughout the entire interview, advised as follows:

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She stated that INSLERMAN, after his marriage in 1935, was living on a street immediately behind Roosevelt High School on Fordham Road in the Bronx but that she was unable to recall the house number. She stated she could not recall exactly how long the INSLERMANS resided at this address but that two, probably three years later, they moved to an apartment house on Boston Road directly across the street from Morris High School in the Bronx. The exact house number was unrecalled.

Sometime during the period of 1935 until the INSLERMANS moved to Baltimore which date Mrs. LOTUS recalled as late 1937, she stated the INSLERMANS resided with her mother who owns a three family home in that section of the Bronx overlooking the Polo Grounds. Mrs. LOTUS was unable to advise anything concerning INSLERMAN'S various places of employment.

Mr. LOTUS stated he could recall but one place of employment for INSLERMAN during his entire New York period and that was a firm, name unrecalled, but located in Brooklyn which manufactured bakelite condensers for radio or electrical use. He stated this employment was at night and during the daytime INSLERMAN attended Cooper Union. Mrs. LOTUS amended this statement to add that INSLERMAN attended Brooklyn Polytechnic prior to Cooper Union.

Mrs. LOTUS recalled in the Spring of 1938 they had gone to Washington to see the cherry blossoms and while there spent one weekend with the INSLERMANS at their Baltimore home, exact address not known. It was agreed by the LOTUS' that this was in either March or April, 1938. Concerning INSLERMAN'S employment at this particular time, LOTUS stated he believed he was employed by the GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY. All efforts to cause LOTUS to recall any prior employment to the MARTIN COMPANY was unsuccessful.

With respect to INSLERMAN'S whereabouts as of 1937 both the LOTUS' were absolutely positive that INSLERMAN and his wife were living in the Bronx at the time of the LOTUS' marriage on June 5, 1937. It was definitely recalled that INSLERMAN did not make the trip from Baltimore to be best man at LOTUS' wedding.

Mrs. LOTUS stated that she has been a life long acquaintance of ELIZABETH RYNDERS (INSLERMAN'S wife). She stated they attended Roosevelt High School in the Bronx as students together and subsequently night courses

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at the College of the City of New York. These school attendances occurred, Mrs. LOTUS stated, prior to either marriage. Mrs. LOTUS stated that she introduced INSLERMAN'S wife to him at the time.

The name of KARL AMATNEEK was mentioned to the LOTUS' and Mr. LOTUS advised the name was completely unfamiliar to him although possibly he once knew an individual named KARL. Mrs. LOTUS stated the name was vaguely familiar to her as an individual who had possibly, many years earlier, belonged to an Estonian young peoples' group in New York but that she could not be positive of this and thus she wished her position to be known as not being acquainted with KARL AMATNEEK.

Both the LOTUS' agreed that in addition to INSLERMAN'S interest in becoming an electrical engineer throughout the period of their acquaintanceship, his hobbies would be photography and woodworking.

LOTUS stated that INSLERMAN had an excellent camera of the candid type; make not known, with the necessary equipment for developing and printing pictures.

Mrs. LOTUS recalled that while the INSLERMANS lived in Baltimore, Mrs. INSLERMAN was employed in the Billing Department of either Montgomery Ward or Sears Roebuck while at the same time INSLERMAN attended Johns Hopkins University.

Both Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS stated that INSLERMAN was not a member of the Communist Party to the very best of their knowledge.

Through the entire period, the LOTUS' admitted seeing the INSLERMANS frequently while the INSLERMANS were in New York and approximately once a year when the INSLERMANS left New York. Both stated there was no correspondence between the two families during the interim between visits. Both agreed they had visited INSLERMAN at his farm in Cambridge, New York on several occasions. INSLERMAN'S most recent visit, LOTUS admitted, was one week prior to Christmas, 1948 when INSLERMAN and his wife came to their Columbia Avenue home. At that time, according to LOTUS, INSLERMAN volunteered the information that he had been subpoenaed by the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York in connection with the inquiry that body was making into the CHAMBERS matter. LOTUS further stated INSLERMAN volunteered the information he did not know CHAMBERS nor did he know ALGER HISS. LOTUS stated he did not question INSLERMAN concerning his participation

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in this matter and merely accepted INSLERMAN'S remark in this connection with the comment on his part. In answer to repeated questioning on this subject, LOTUS stated INSLERMAN volunteered the aforementioned information and that he had no other knowledge of the situation. He denied that INSLERMAN had cautioned him in any way concerning aspects of INSLERMAN'S life in preparation for any inquiry that might later develop with the LOTUS family.

It was pointed out to Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS that whereas they had promised their wholehearted cooperation in this matter, that their various answers to the various questions asked did not seem to be complete and that their memories seemed vague on important points. Both the LOTUS' emphatically stated they had exhausted their recollections on the subject and were cooperating fully with the Agents.

It appeared to the Agents that Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS were evasive and vague on critical periods in INSLERMAN'S life and that they were not volunteering information on any subject where the question was not asked. At one point in the interview Mrs. LOTUS stated "If you don't believe me; tack me down." Both Mr. and Mrs. LOTUS appeared to be uncooperative in spite of their protestations to the contrary.

A review of the files of this office reflects that on December 23, 1947, Confidential Informant [] reported that the membership list of International Workers Order Lodge #510 as of December 1946, reflected that one RICHARD LOTUS, who was born in 1913, was a member of this lodge. Since Lodge 510 is located in Yonkers, New York and covers the area in which Hastings on Hudson is located and since RICHARD LOTUS is known to have been born on June 19, 1913; it is believed likely the RICHARD LOTUS interviewed in this matter is identical with the reported member of Lodge 510.

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KARL AMATNEEK, with aliases KARL AMATNIEK, and KARL AMATNECK, 178 Bleecker Street, New York, New York, who is employed as chief of the Electrical Testing Division of Consumer's Union of United States Inc., 17 Union Square West, New York City, was interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on January 18, 1949. AMATNEEK advised that he had no recollection of ever having known FELIX A. INSLERMAN or his wife ELIZABETH RYNDERS INSLERMAN. He stated that he was most certain that he had never introduced them to each other although the possibility did exist that he may have known either or both of them casually many years ago through his association with Latvians and Estonians at various social clubs in New York City. He advised that he recalled RICHARD LOTUS principally because he had met RICHARD LOTUS several years ago in New York City and recalled him from the previously mentioned meetings of the Estonian and Latvian social clubs.

AMATNEEK advised that he had attended Cooper Union over a period of four years from 1928 to 1932 and there was a slight possibility that he might have been in a class with FELIX INSLERMAN but the latter's name and description left him without any recollection of ever having known him.

With reference to LUDWIG E. LOO of 192 Jaques Street, Staten Island, AMATNEEK advised that this name was vaguely familiar to him and he believed that he knew him many years ago in Estonian and Latvian circles in New York City. AMATNEEK was questioned as to whether he was acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and advised that he had never met him and knew nothing concerning him other than that which had appeared in recent newspaper articles.

AMATNEEK was specifically questioned as to whether he knew Colonel BORIS BYKOV and he denied any knowledge of the latter. AMATNEEK in replying to a direct question denied any past or present membership in the Communist Party. At the conclusion of this interview AMATNEEK was served with a subpoena for his appearance before the Grand Jury presently seated in the Southern District of New York which subpoena called for his appearance on January 19, 1949.

On the morning of January 19, 1949, AMATNEEK appeared at this office with his attorney, Mr. RUBEN TURETSKY of 150 Nassau Street, New York City. AMATNEEK requested that a photograph of INSLERMAN be exhibited

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to him. This photograph was exhibited to him and AMATNEEK was asked whether or not he recalled FELIX INSLERMAN at which time he stood mute. His attorney replied that AMATNEEK was declining to answer this question on his advice.

A review of the files of this office reflected that AMATNEEK is the subject of a pending case file entitled, "KARL AMATNEEK, was.; SECURITY MATTER -C." A review of this file indicates that AMATNEEK was born in New York City on February 1, 1912, the son of WALDEMAR and ANNA STAHL AMATNEEK. Both of AMATNEEK'S parents were born in Latvia.

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The file further reflects that at an early age AMATNEEK returned to Europe with his parents. From 1914 to 1921 he is said to have lived in Russia and from 1921 until his return to the United States in 1928 he resided at Riga, Latvia. He attended City College of New York and Cooper Union Institute of Technology.

The file reflects that he was employed by the WPA for a period of three years until 1938 when he was discharged after hearings on charges of having engaged in other employment while employed by the WPA. He was subsequently employed by the Amtorg Training Company for a period of about a year as an interpreter and was then employed by the Consumer's Union of the United States. At the outbreak of the last war he left Consumer's Union and was employed by the Electronic Corporation of America. Since 1945 he has been re-employed by the Consumer's Union of the United States.

AMATNEEK is the brother of ERNEST AMATNIEK who is a Veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and an associate of individuals of known Communist sympathies. With reference to the latter, it will be recalled that DORIS SILVERS, who was a known mail drop in New York City for STEVE NELSON in the Comrap Case, resided over a period of years with ERNEST AMATNIEK. The former ETHEL RABINOWITZ, now the wife of KARL AMATNEEK, was formerly the secretary to M. HEDLEY STONE, Vice-President of the National Maritime Union. ETHEL RABINOWITZ AMATNEEK, with aliases, is also the subject of a closed Internal Security - R file in this office.

A further review of the file of KARL AMATNEEK indicates that in 1933 and 1934 he registered for voting purposes as a Communist in New York City. Complete details concerning KARL AMATNEEK may be found in the aforementioned case file.

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Reference is made to Albany teletype dated January 19, 1949, advising that Mr. and Mrs. ~~WALTER BRIGADIER~~ of 183 Weaver Street, Scarsdale, New York, and ~~JOHN KERSNASON~~ of Bronx, New York, were believed by TED and MILDRED HORNING to be good friends of FELIX INSLERMAN. The following investigation was conducted by SAS JAMES A. DAVIS and HERBERT B. GRANT:

Mr. and Mrs. ~~WALTER BRIGADIER~~ were interviewed at their residence 183 Weaver Street, Scarsdale, New York. Mr. ~~BRIGADIER~~ advised that he is also known as ~~VISWALD BRIGADIER~~. Mrs. ~~BRIGADIER~~ advised that she is a cousin of ~~VIRGINIA LOTUS~~, who has been previously mentioned herein.

The ~~BRIGADIERS~~ stated that they have known FELIX INSLERMAN since approximately 1934. They stated that since that time they have seen him only on four or five occasions and consider him only as a casual acquaintance. Concerning INSLERMAN'S employment since the time they have known him, they advised that when they first made his acquaintance they believed that he was a chauffeur but that they had no knowledge by whom he was employed. They were unable to furnish any information as to the nature of his activities or employment other than the aforementioned and stated that they had no knowledge that he was ever a member of the Communist Party or a Communist sympathizer. They stated that they believed the only friends known to them acquainted with the INSLERMANS would be Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD LOTUS, who have been previously interviewed.

With reference to his own background, Mr. ~~BRIGADIER~~ advised that he is employed at the present time as an office manager of the Luby Chevrolet Company, Larchmont, New York, and that he has always been in the auto business.

Concerning their previous addresses the ~~BRIGADIERS~~ advised that they formerly lived at 19 Euclid Avenue, Ardsley, New York; 30 Rumsey Road, Yonkers, and 2463 Grand Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Mr. ~~HARLEN THOMAS~~, 19 Euclid Avenue, Ardsley, New York, was interviewed and he advised that he was a teacher in the Ardsley school and had lived for a period of three or four years in the same house with the ~~BRIGADIERS~~. He stated that he and his wife, ~~ARLENE THOMAS~~, had frequently noted the decided pro-Russian attitude of the ~~BRIGADIERS~~ and had also noted that they had frequent visitors who appeared to be of Russian nationality. He further advised that ~~BRIGADIER~~ was known to him to be an enthusiastic camera fan. He stated that he became so

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perturbed at the pro-Russian and apparently Communistic attitude of the BRIGADIERS that in 1948 he took the trouble to check their voting registration and had ascertained that they were both registered as members of the American Labor Party.

A review of the files of this office reflected that in 1946 Mrs. ARLENE THOMAS, 19 Euclid Avenue, the wife of the aforementioned HARLEN THOMAS, telephonically complained to this office of the pro-Russian attitude of Mr. and Mrs. WALTER BRIGADIER who were then residing at 19 Euclid Avenue. Mrs. THOMAS was quired at this time by the agent receiving the complaint but she could recall no specific instances of the BRIGADIERS having made pro-Russian statements. She stated that this was a general attitude of theirs which left no doubt in her mind but that they were Communist sympathizers.

A further review of the files reflects that on February 10, 1941 CHARLES DIRBA, Secretary of the Controll Commission and a leading functionary of the Communist Party in the United States, sent a telegram to WALTER BRIGADIER at 2295 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, New York. The text of this telegram is as follows:

"Please telephone me tonight at Jerome 6-3986.

"s/ DIRBA"

The aforementioned information is contained in the report of W. J. HIGGINS, New York, April 25, 1941, entitled, "CP USA; IS; ESPIONAGE - R."

A further review of the files reflects that on October 16, 1942 WALTER BRIGADIER, Office Manager of the Dahl Motor Company, 303-307 South Broadway, notified this office of the theft of forty-four tires, tubes, wheels and wheel rings from new vehicles stored by the aforementioned company. No federal violation was involved herein and no action was taken by this office.

The files of this office contained no information concerning VISWALD BRIGADIER or HILDA BRIGADIER.

Mrs. ESTELLE BERNASON was interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHEY and LAWRENCE BRACKEN at her home 3344 Ft. Independence Street. She advised that she had met FELIX and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN on one occasion about three years ago at which time Mrs. INSLERMAN, accompanied by VIRGINIA LOTUS

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LOTUS, visited her briefly, shortly after Christmas Day. Later in the evening, FELIX INSLERMAN and RICHARD LOTUS called at the KERSNASON home for their wives and stayed for only a brief period of time. She stated that she believes that her husband has known FELIX INSLERMAN for many years and would be able to furnish considerable information concerning him. However, she stated that she, herself, had no information whatsoever concerning INSLERMAN'S activities, associates or employment.

Mr. JOHN KERSNASON was interviewed by SA JOHN J. DANAHY at his home, 3344 Ft. Independence Street, Bronx, New York. KERSNASON related that he first became acquainted with the INSLERMAN family while still a very young boy. He stated that his father, DAVID KERSNASON who now resides at 1996 Belmont Avenue, Bronx, New York, was a native of Estonia and was probably acquainted with FELIX INSLERMAN'S father, AUGUST, in Estonia. He related that his father migrated to the United States by way of Brazil whereas AUGUST INSLERMAN came directly here from Estonia. However, both DAVID KERSNASON and AUGUST INSLERMAN engaged in the tailoring trade after arrival here.

He stated that he recalls knowing the INSLERMANS as a young boy but after the death of Mrs. INSLERMAN, while FELIX and HANS were still young, they were moved to a foster home in New Jersey and he saw little, if anything, of them until about 1928. At this time he recalls he was in his last year in DeWitt Clinton High School and FELIX INSLERMAN was then enrolled in Cooper Union. He stated that somehow or other he met FELIX INSLERMAN, probably through mutual Estonian friends, and thereafter, for a period of years, sought the assistance of FELIX INSLERMAN in his study of high school mathematics. He stated that at this time, which would be approximately 1928, he believed that INSLERMAN was residing on East 34th Street between First and Second Avenues.

KERSNASON stated that he visited the INSLERMAN home on numerous occasions and recalls that FELIX was an ardent radio amateur and had built a station of sorts in his apartment. His recollection of HANS INSLERMAN is that the latter was a very serious-minded engineering student who participated in no manner whatsoever in politics but was constantly engrossed in his studies. However, with relation to FELIX INSLERMAN he stated that he would definitely classify FELIX as an ardent radical, and it would be little surprise to him if FELIX was an ardent advocate of Communism at that time. He stated that he recalled that FELIX had indicated an extreme dislike of the capitalistic system and recalled

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that he was a frequent contributor of anonymous letters to local newspapers in which he strongly condemned the system. In explanation of this, KERSNASON related that his father had once told him that AUGUST INSLEMAN, shortly after his arrival in the United States, had purchased several thousand dollars worth of Imperial Russian bonds through a local bank. With the downfall of the Czarist Government these bonds became worthless and AUGUST INSLEMAN, in his ignorance, felt that either the New York bank, which had sold them to him, or the United States Government should make good his investment. When the impossibility of this was realized by INSLEMAN he became an extreme critic of the American Government and KERSNASON related that his father had told him that from that day forward he had never heard AUGUST INSLEMAN speak well of the United States.

JOHN KERSNASON stated that he believed that it was very likely that AUGUST INSLEMAN'S attitude had a decided influence upon FELIX INSLEMAN and was probably the cause of the latter's political views. It was KERSNASON'S recollection that AUGUST INSLEMAN died possibly ten years ago in the Hospital for Joint Diseases on Madison Avenue, 123rd Street, New York City.

Continuing his narrative of his association with FELIX INSLEMAN, KERSNASON related that after his graduation from high school he attended New York University and became quite a successful middle distance runner. He exhibited numerous prizes and trophies which he has collected through victories in track events. He stated that toward the end of his course at New York University, which would be somewhere around 1932, he frequented an Estonian and Latvian Youth Club which was located on the east side of Lexington Avenue just below 125th Street. He stated that he attended meetings of this club purely for social purposes because dances were held there. At this club he once more became friendly with FELIX INSLEMAN and knew him fairly well, although he was not close socially to FELIX INSLEMAN as each had a different circle of friends.

He stated that this club was composed of about twenty-five members among them being RICHARD LOTUS, "LOUIS" LOO, and WALTER BRIGADIER, who have been previously mentioned and who he considered to be INSLEMAN'S closest friends. He stated that "LOUIS" LOO would probably be considered the closest friend that INSLEMAN had at this time because INSLEMAN had moved in the interim to East 122nd Street and was residing in the same block with "LOUIS" LOO. KERSNASON is uncertain of any

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employment which INSLEMAN had at this period but he does recall that he held several jobs as a chauffeur and it is his recollection that on one or more jobs the opportunity for employment was given to him by "LOUIS" LOO who was also a chauffeur and had previously resigned in the positions he advised FELIX INSLEMAN to accept in place of him,

KERSNASON stated that in the early '30's, probably about 1932 or 1933 a clique developed in the club which clique was headed by INSLEMAN, LOTUS, LOO and BRIGADIER, and this clique was definitely of Communistic tendencies. He advised that they endeavored to recruit members for participation in May Day Parades and KERSNASON related that eventually he was warned of the radical tendencies of the club members by other friends of his and eventually withdrew from any active participation in the club. However, he casually visited the clubrooms for parties and recalls that he probably met FELIX INSLEMAN there on New Year's Eve of 1937 or 1938. He stated that on this meeting he gained his first knowledge of the fact that INSLEMAN had left New York City to reside in Baltimore, Maryland and he had no knowledge as to why INSLEMAN had made this move.

KERSNASON then related that he had discussed INSLEMAN since the latter's publicity in connection with his appearance before the Grand Jury and had occasion to refer to a diary which he kept in 1945. This diary reflected that on December 29, 1945, MILDRED HORNING, VIRGINIA LOTUS and ELIZABETH INSLEMAN visited his residence after attending a baby shower in New York City and later in the evening TED HORNING, RICHARD LOTUS and FELIX INSLEMAN called for their wives at the KERSNASON residence. He stated that this was the last time that he had seen INSLEMAN and he believed at that time that he had purchased a farm upstate but was probably residing, himself, in New York City. KERSNASON was closely questioned as to any names or places of employment of INSLEMAN but he advised that he could not recall any, but in the event he learned any information in this regard he would immediately notify the interviewing agent.

With reference to KERSNASON, he has been employed for the past ten years in the United States Post Office and is presently employed in the Auditing Department of the main Post Office, New York City.

A review of the indices and files of this office reflect no information as to JOHN or ESTELLE KERSNASON.

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On January 10, 1949, T.J. DONEGAN advised that FELIX INSLERMAN maintained a bank account at the Lindenhurst Bank, Lindenhurst, New York.

The following investigation was conducted by SA E.F. McNAMARA:

Mr. A.M. WARDLE, Cashier of the Lindenhurst Bank, Lindenhurst, New York, advised that his records revealed that FELIX A. INSLERMAN and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN of 131-35 Street, Lindenhurst, New York, had maintained a joint special checking account. On January 13, 1949, a Subpoena Duces Tecum issued by the United States Attorney, SDNY, was executed and served upon Mr. WARDLE and ledger sheets of the aforementioned account obtained and photostated. The original sheets were returned to Mr. WARDLE while the photostats are maintained as exhibits in this file.

Mr. WARDLE advised that his bank does not recordak its own checks or those of other local banks but only photographs checks, deposited by an account holder, which are drawn on an out of town bank.

The records of the Lindenhurst Bank reflect that this account was opened on April 25, 1942, at which time INSLERMAN indicated he was employed as an electrical engineer. The maximum balance of \$4,365.22 was attained on August 15, 1946, while a medium three figure average balance was maintained. The account was closed on January 22, 1947.

A review of the balance sheets reflect the following questionable deposits:

1. A deposit of 11/13/42. The deposit slip reflects that a \$500 check was deposited by ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. No recordak could be located of this check.
2. A deposit of 12/30/42. The deposit slip reflects that a check for \$365 was deposited by FELIX INSLERMAN. No recordak could be located for this check.
3. A deposit of 9/7/43. The deposit slip reflects a \$275 cash deposit by FELIX INSLERMAN, whose base salary at Republic Aircraft at this time was \$72.50 per week.
4. A deposit of 9/21/43. The deposit slip reflects a check

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for \$650 deposited by FELIX INSLERMAN. The recordak indicates this to be a check dated 9/20/43 drawn on the National Bank of Argyle, Argyle, New York, check #115, to the order of ELIZABETH INSLERMAN on the account of TED HORNING. The Albany Office subsequently advised by teletype that this check represented repayment of a loan previously made to the HORNINGS by the INSLERMANS.

5. A deposit of 3/7/44. The deposit slip reflects a \$566 cash deposit by FELIX INSLERMAN whose base salary at Republic Aircraft at this time was \$77.50, per week.
6. A deposit of 8/15/46. The deposit slip reflects a \$4,274.08 cash deposit by ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. The deposit slip bears the notation "Mail statement RD #2, Cambridge, N.Y. after account closes."

The account records indicated a \$4000 withdrawal on 12/31/46 which was accomplished by a check in that amount, drawn by the INSLERMANS. The Lindenhurst bank ultimately received this check from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in their letter of 12/30/46. The last endorser was the Irving Trust Company. No further information concerning this check is available.

The records reflected that on December 30, 1942 ELIZABETH INSLERMAN had a check in the amount of \$1225 certified by the Lindenhurst Bank to DOROTHY HOEY who has been identified as the previous owner of the INSLERMAN farm and interviewed by the Richmond Field Office.

On January 17, 1949 SA E. F. McNAMARA made inquiries at the First National Bank of Lindenhurst and the Lindenhurst Post Office Postal Savings Branch but could locate no further accounts for FELIX or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN.

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On January 17, 1949, SE WILLIAM H. STAPLETON checked the New York Telephone Directories of 1935 and advised that the latter listed one FELIX A. INSLERMAN of 495 East 188th Street, Bronx, New York, telephone Fordham 4-4697.

On January 21, 1949, [] advised that there was no credit record or information concerning the 1935 subscriber to the aforementioned number. [] advised that the present subscriber to this number has had it since 1941 at which time all previous records were destroyed.

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SAS JOHN J. DANAHY and LAWRENCE H. BRACKEN conducted an extensive neighborhood investigation at 495 East 188th Street which is a large 24 family apartment house. No tenants could be located who could recall FELIX or ESTELLE INSLERMAN. Mrs. MINNIE DANIELS, superintendent of the aforementioned premises advised that she has been taking care of that house for the past eighteen years. A photograph of INSLERMAN was exhibited to her and she was closely quired concerning him but she advised that he must have resided there for a very brief period of time because she was unable to recall him.

Mr. P. CAETI, 1980 Crotona Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that he had been the agent for the premises at 495 East 188th Street for the past twenty-three years. He reviewed his files and all leases but could find no record of a FELIX A. INSLERMAN. A photograph of INSLERMAN was exhibited to him but Mr. CAETI advised that he could not recall the latter.

SA WILLIAM O. McCUE was advised by the Consolidated Edison Company that all credit records concerning 495 East 188th Street relating to tenants at that address prior to 1940 had been destroyed.

SA McCUE also conducted an investigation at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and was advised that no policy was outstanding for FELIX A. or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN.

SE GERARD M. LENAHAAN reviewed the records of the Credit Bureau of New York on January 18, 1949 and advised that no information was available in the files of that organization other than recent newspaper clippings pertaining to INSLERMAN'S appearance before the Grand Jury.

SE CLINTON E. POLLÖCK checked the records of the New York State Bureau of Motor Vehicles on January 17, 1949 for any operators or chauffeurs

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license issued to FELIX INSLERMAN in view of allegations received that the latter had once been employed as a chauffeur. SE POLLOCK advised that the Bureau of Motor Vehicles had no record of FELIX INSLERMAN although the possibility existed that he had once held a chauffeur's license but that his file pertaining to the latter had been destroyed upon the expiration of the license.

On January 18, 1949, SE C. E. POLLOCK reviewed the application records for all electoral districts in which FELIX INSLERMAN is known to have resided in New York City. A review of these records reflected that in 1931 FELIX INSLERMAN, giving his age as 21 and his marital status as single, registered from 337 East 34th Street. At this time he stated that he was a native of the United States, a student of Cooper Union and was casting his first vote. He designated no political party affiliation. In the same year HANS INSLERMAN, his brother, registered as a Socialist from 337 East 34th Street giving his age as 22 and his marital status as single. At this time HANS INSLERMAN stated that he was employed by the Micamold Radio Corporation, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn.

The 1932 registrations reflected that HANS and FELIX INSLERMAN both registered from 337 East 34th Street. At this time FELIX INSLERMAN listed no political party while HANS INSLERMAN registered as a Socialist.

The 1933 registrations, pages 68 and 69, of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, County of New York, reflected that FELIX INSLERMAN, giving his address as 314 East 122nd Street, registered on October 14, enrollment number 649, and at this registration indicated his party affiliation to be Communist. He gave no indication of his employment at this registration.

In the same registration, the same Election District and on the same pages, HANS INSLERMAN registered on October 11, enrollment number 263, address 314 East 122nd Street, and at the time of this registration likewise gave his party affiliation as Communist.

The 1934 electoral registration for the 19 Election District, 20th Assembly District, pages 68 and 69, reflected a registration on October 13 for FELIX INSLERMAN from 314 East 122nd Street. INSLERMAN at this time gave no employment but again listed his party affiliation as Communist.

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On January 20, 1949, SE C. E. POLLOCK procured photostatic copies of these registrations of 1933 and 1934. Additional photostatic copies were prepared from these in the New York Office and on January 21, 1949, these photostatic copies, together with five photostatic copies of a known signature of FELIX INSLEMAN and an original known signature of FELIX INSLEMAN, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting comparisons.

By letter dated January 25, 1949, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following report concerning the aforementioned handwriting comparison examination:

- Qc157 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, bearing the signatures of "FELIX A. INSLEMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document A)
- Qc158 Photostatic copies of pages 68 and 69 of the Election Register of the 19th Election District, 20th Assembly District, New York County, for the year 1933, bearing the signature of "FELIX A. INSLEMAN" in columns 30 and 31 of page 69. (Your Document B)
- Kc331 Photostatic copy of an Application for Employment dated March 4, 1942 for the Republic Aviation Corporation, executed by FELIX A. INSLEMAN. (Your Document C)
- Kc332 Photostatic copy of an Agreement, dated March 18, 1942 with the Republic Aviation Corporation, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLEMAN. (Your Document D)
- Kc333 Photostatic copy of Section 31 of the Espionage Act dated March 18, 1942, for the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLEMAN. (Your Document E)
- Kc334 Photostatic copy of an Employee's Record of Application and Service of the Republic Aviation Corporation dated March 24, 1942, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLEMAN. (Your Document F)

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- K335 Carbon copy of a Personnel Security Questionnaire dated December 10, 1947, bearing the signature of FELIX A. INSLERMAN. (Your Document G)
- Kc336 Photostatic copy of a page of a document executed by FELIX A. INSLERMAN for the GLENN L. MARTIN Company at Middle River, Maryland, on August 2, 1939. (Your Document H)

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the FELIX A. INSLERMAN signatures appearing on the second page of Qc157 and Qc158 (A and B) were written by the person who wrote the FELIX A. INSLERMAN signatures appearing on specimens Kc331 through Kc336 (C through H).

Specimen K335 (G) will be returned to the New York Office as soon as photographic copies have been made. Kc331 through Kc334 (C through F) and Kc336 (H) are being retained in the Bureau's files.

SE C. E. POLLOCK likewise reviewed the Bronx County Board of Election Records for any election registrations of FELIX INSLERMAN during the period when he was believed to have resided in that county. However, no enrollment of FELIX INSLERMAN could be located in Bronx County for this period.

On January 24, 1949, SA CHARLES M. CURRY reviewed the records of the Suffolk County Board of Elections at Riverhead, Long Island through the courtesy of ADDIE DANOWSKI, clerk of the Board. The records reflected the following information:

The electoral registrations of 1942 and 1943 reflected no registration for a FELIX A. or ELIZABETH INSLERMAN. The records of the 6th Election District, Second Assembly District of Babylon, Long Island, for 1944, reflected a registration of FELIX A. INSLERMAN, residing at 118-35th Street, Lindenhurst, Long Island. At this time INSLERMAN registered as a Democrat. The registration further indicated that he voted but gave no previous place of registration or voting.

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The same record indicated that in 1944 ELIZABETH INSLERMAN registered from the same address but gave no party affiliation. The record reflected that ELIZABETH INSLERMAN did not vote that year.

The registration for the Sixth Election District, Second Assembly District of Babylon for 1945 reflected similar registrations by FELIX A. and ELIZABETH INSLERMAN from the same address but indicated that neither designated a political party nor voted in the 1945 election.

On January 25, 1949, SA AUGUST J. MICEK caused a check to be made of the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification of the New York City Police Department and also the records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation of that department. No record concerning FELIX A. INSLERMAN could be located through these checks.

On January 20, 1949, SA A. C. BURLINSON questioned MANNING JOHNSON, a former paid functionary of the Communist Party, in an effort to ascertain whether or not he had any knowledge of FELIX INSLERMAN. A photograph of INSLERMAN was exhibited to JOHNSON by Agent BURLINSON. However, JOHNSON advised that he had never seen INSLERMAN before and had no knowledge concerning him or knowledge of any Communist activity on the part of INSLERMAN.

At the request of T. J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, a teletype was directed to the Albany Office on January 25, 1949 requesting that INSLERMAN'S status as of that date with General Electric at Schenectady, New York be determined from a responsible official of the General Electric Company. By teletype dated January 26, 1949, the Albany Office advised that E. R. ERBEN, Vice-President of General Electric, had issued instructions that when FELIX INSLERMAN returned to General Electric he was to be told that since the Rochester Ordnance Department of the United States Army would not clear him for work on their project, General Electric would have no opening elsewhere in their plant for an engineer of his abilities.

With reference to HANS INSLERMAN, brother of FELIX, who is known to be employed by the United States Army Signal Corps at Evans Laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey, SA L. W. SPILLANE obtained the following information from Confidential Informant A on January 6, 1949:

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A personal history statement executed by HANS EMIL INSLERMAN on August 3, 1948, provided the following information concerning him:

Place of employment:

Evans Signal Laboratory,
Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey

Residence Address:

237 Eastbourne Avenue,
Long Branch, New Jersey

Date of Birth:

February 18, 1909, New York, New York

Education:

New York Public Schools

New Jersey Public Schools

New Brunswick High School

Cooper Union Institute of Technology, 1926

BS in Electrical Engineering Degree

Polytechnical Institute of Brooklyn,

Post Graduate, 1930-1933

RCA Institutes, New York Technical,
1933 - 1934

Rutgers University, New Brunswick,
Post Graduate, 1947 - 1948

Memberships:

Cooper Union Athletic Club

Cooper Union Mathematics Club

Alpha Sigma Pi

Cooper Union Alumni Association

American Institute of Technical

Engineering (Associate Member) to 1935

Institute of Radio Engineers

(Associate Member) 1935 to date

American Radio Relay League (Former
Member)

Federal Credit Union #82, Ft. Monmouth
Branch

National Federation of Federated

Employees, Local #476, 1935 to 1942

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Residences since birth:

1909-20	474 Third Avenue, New York City
1910-14	35th Street between First and Second Avenues, New York City
1914-18	35th Street near Broadway, Long Island City
1918-19	Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn
1919-26	RFD 4, Box 88, New Brunswick, New Jersey
1926-29	337 East 34th Street, New York City
1929-35	321 East 122nd Street, New York City
1935-37	Box 33, c/o A. WEISE, Ocean Port, New Jersey
1937-39	1 Allen Place, Red Bank, New Jersey
1939-40	237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey
1940	RFD 4, Box 381, New Brunswick, New Jersey
1940 to date	237 Eastbourne Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey

Previous employments:

August, 1930 - May, 1931	Unemployed
June, 1929 - September, 1929	American Gas and Electric Company, 30 Church Street, New York City
May, 1930 - August, 1930	American Gas and Electric Company, 30 Church Street, New York City
May, 1931 - August, 1935	Micamold Radio Corporation, 1087 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York
August, 1935 to date	Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey

Visits to foreign countries:

Juarez, Mexico	March, 1945, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, sightseeing
Juarez, Mexico	April, 1946, $\frac{1}{2}$ day, sightseeing
Marshall Island Area	May, 1946, 4 months, Atom Bomb tests

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Credit References:

Long Branch Banking Company, Long Branch, New Jersey
Federal Credit Union, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey
Steinbacks Department Store, Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey

Character References:

Mr. ~~GEORGE~~ ELTZ, 225 Lincoln Avenue, Avon, New Jersey
Mr. A. L. ~~WIEWEGER~~, 37 Lake View Avenue, Long Branch, New Jersey
Mr. W. L. ~~LITCHFIELD~~, 511 Seventh Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey
Mr. L. ~~BONNEMA~~, 1700 Webb Street, Asbury Park, New Jersey

Relatives:

Deceased guardian: HELEN TREUMAN, RFD 4, Box 88, New Brunswick, N.J.
Father-in-law: ALEX ~~BERKES~~
Brother: FELIX A. INSLERMAN, Cambridge, New York
Wife: ANNA ELIZABETH ~~BERKES~~, formerly RFD 4, Box 381,
New Brunswick, N.J.
Daughter: CAROLE ANN, age 1 year

A photostatic copy of this personal history statement has been prepared by this office and will be maintained as an exhibit in the files of this office.

A review of the indices and files of this office reflect no information re AUGUST JOHN or ANNA INSLERMAN, father and mother of FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA James P. Martin;

DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has supplied information in the past in regard to DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, with alias David Carpenter, that CARPENTER utilized the apartment of a friend of CARPENTER in the Southeast section of Washington, D. C. for photography work in connection with the photographing of government documents. In this regard, CHAMBERS has said that the apartment used by DAVID CARPENTER was rented by a friend of CARPENTER and this friend was employed in a store in Washington, D. C., the name of which CHAMBERS thought was LUDWIG BAUMAN.

The Washington Field Office has advised that extensive investigation by Agents of that Office has failed to disclose any information at all concerning LUDWIG BAUMANN or variations of that name in Washington, D. C. The Washington Field Office has advised that the only information that they can ascertain in regard to any store named LUDWIG BAUMANN is the store LUDWIG BAUMANN located in New York City.

At the main office of LUDWIG BAUMANN, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, GEORGE WECHSLER, Controller and Assistant Secretary, advised that LUDWIG BAUMANN has never had any branches or representative of that company in Washington, D. C. at any time. He related that he has been with the company since prior to 1936 and that he would know if LUDWIG BAUMANN had had any store or business representatives in Washington, D. C. He further advised that it would have been his business to know if there was any store operating in Washington, D. C. bearing a similar name to that of LUDWIG BAUMANN, and he advises that he has no knowledge of any such store in Washington, D. C. now or in the past.

At the main office of C. LUDWIG BAUMANN, 49 Junius Street, Brooklyn, New York, Mr. J. MAIER, Controller, also advised that his store had never had any branch or business representatives in Washington, D. C. now or in the period, 1936 - 1939, Mr. MAIER further said that he believes he would have known of any store bearing a similar name even though it was located in Washington, D. C. but said that he has no information in regard to any other store of a similar name ever having operated in Washington, D. C.

At the Retail Dry Goods Association, 71 West 35th Street, New York City, Mr. T. MARE advised that a check of the records of that organization, maintained on all firms engaged in the selling of dry goods, failed to reflect

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any firm bearing a name similar to LUDWIG BAUMANN ever having been in operation in Washington, D. C.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was thereupon reinterviewed on this point and advised that he may be wrong as to the name of the store employing this friend of DAVID CARPENTER in Washington, D. C. He advised, however, that he is certain that this friend of CARPENTER was employed in a store in Washington, D. C. which had the same name as the store in business in New York City at about that time, specializing in furniture. He further said that when he was in Washington recently he noticed the HECHT DEPARTMENT STORE and had thought to himself that this may have been the store where this friend of DAVID CARPENTER was employed. He said his reason for this was the fact that he knows there is a HECHT STORE in New York City which he believes is not connected with the one in Washington, D. C. but bears a similar name. He said, therefore, that he thought this friend of DAVID CARPENTER, at whose apartment CARPENTER had done photography work, may have been employed in HECHT'S STORE in Washington, D. C., which is still in operation there. CHAMBERS was unable to supply any further identifying data in regard to this person and advised that he did not know what position this person may have had in the store where he was employed except that he deemed it was a rather menial position.

Also in regard to this friend of DAVID CARPENTER in Washington, D.C., CHAMBERS said that he had connected the name, ~~GLAZER~~, (phonetic) as the name of the person in Baltimore, Maryland, who rented the apartment where CHAMBERS did his own photography work on government documents. However, he says that he now realizes that he was wrong in so connecting this name, GLAZER, with that apartment in Baltimore, Maryland. However, he said that he still has a recollection of the name, GLAZER, as being the person who rented an apartment where photography work was done and he advised that it may be possible that this friend of CARPENTER in Washington, D. C., where CARPENTER did his photography work, may have been named GLAZER. However, he said that he could not be definite on this.

In regard to the location of this apartment in Washington, D. C. where DAVID CARPENTER did photography work, CHAMBERS said that he could supply the approximate location of this apartment by giving the following directions:

Proceeding from the center of Washington towards the Southeast Section of Washington, D. C. down East Capitol, past the Supreme Court to Lincoln Park, then at the point where East Capitol meets Lincoln Park turn

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left and walk one block, then turn right and walk one block to an intersection, cross this intersection and at the other side of this intersection on the left-hand side of the street there would be two identical red brick adjoining buildings. CHAMBERS said that the apartment in question should be the ground-floor apartment in the second of these two buildings that one would meet following the above directions. CHAMBERS further said that these two buildings were comparatively new in 1937 while the other buildings on that street and in that section were old buildings. CHAMBERS said that he believes that these two identical buildings were three or four stories in height but advised that he is not certain of the height.

Later, after examining a street map of Washington, D. C., CHAMBERS said that he still believed that the following directions were as accurate as he could give but advised that he could be fairly certain in saying that the building which houses the apartment in question was located somewhere between 11th and 14th Streets on B or C Streets in Washington, D. C.

The Washington Field Office has been advised of the above information and has been requested to check in regard to the employees of HECHT'S STORE during the period, 1936 - 1938, who may have resided in that section and further, the Washington Field Office has been requested to attempt to locate the apartment in question from the above directions.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that he will be in Washington, D. C. on February 1st and would be willing to accompany Agents of the Washington Field Office to the above-described section in an attempt to locate the apartment in question where DAVID CARPENTER did photography work of government documents.

①
UNKNOWN SUBJECT KEITH

In regard to Unknown Subject KEITH, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that he believed that KEITH'S last name might be "CRANE" (phonetic). The Baltimore Office subsequently advised that Office had information that one KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, who might possibly be identical with Unknown Subject KEITH, was employed in Ohio. Cincinnati Office advised that KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE is presently residing at 34 North Crane Street, Westerville, Ohio, and is presently employed as a professor of chemistry at Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio. The Cincinnati Office further forwarded copies of photographs of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE as appearing in the 1948 edition of the "Sibyl", yearbook of Otterbein College.

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These photographs of KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE were shown to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who says that this individual is definitely not the unknown subject KEITH in this case. Accordingly, all Offices who had been requested to conduct investigation on KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE, in regard to the possibility that that individual might be the unknown subject KEITH, have been advised to discontinue further investigation concerning KEITH DEMPSTER CRANE in this case.

By letter dated January 28, 1949 the Los Angeles Division forwarded to the Bureau and New York a photograph of WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE; on February 1, 1949 SA Francis X. Plant exhibited such photograph to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who identified CRANE as the individual he knew as "KEITH" and "PETE".

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Re: BORIS BYKOV, was Borris Bykov,
Borris Hertz, Colonel Bykov,
"Peter"

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, JR., on January 11th through January 18, 1949:

With a view towards identifying "PETER" who was WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' superior in Soviet espionage, an analysis was made of the information furnished by CHAMBERS, a review of the New York file on BORIS BYKOV, with aliases, and a review of other files. CHAMBERS advised that he first met "PETER" through ALEXANDER STEVENS, also known as JAY PETERS, in the Fall of 1936 in New York City in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He met PETER many times after this up to early 1938 when CHAMBERS broke with the Soviets. The meetings took place at various theaters in New York. Some meetings took place in Washington, D. C. PETER never indicated where he lived. He rarely mentioned anything about his background. However, CHAMBERS gathered that PETER had been in Russian Secret Police work or had been a prosecutor for the Russian Government. Further, that probably from 1932 to 1934 PETER was doing secret work in Europe. He probably arrived in the United States in late 1935 or early 1936.

During the period from early Spring, 1937 until approximately March, 1938 CHAMBERS saw PETER nearly once a week in New York or Washington and turned over microfilm to him. CHAMBERS introduced PETER to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.; in a theater in Brooklyn, probably in 1937; to A. GEORGE SILVERMAN sometime in 1937 in Washington, D. C.; also to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in 1937; also to ALGER HISS and JULIAN WADLEIGH.

CHAMBERS never knew PETER'S true identity; however, after he broke he had a long conversation with General WALTER KRIVITSKY in late April, 1938. After furnishing KRIVITSKY with all his descriptive data concerning PETER, KRIVITSKY stated that PETER was BORIS BYKOV. This was not a positive identification but was probably a pretty good one since both CHAMBERS and KRIVITSKY were only out of the service of the Soviets a short time and their information and recollection were very accurate.

CHAMBERS described PETER as follows:

Age:	In 1936, late 40's
Height:	5' 7"
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Reddish, thinning

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Eyes:	Reddish brown
Eyelashes:	Reddish
Complexion:	Ruddy
Mouth:	Full lips but not blubber lips.
Teeth:	Appeared to have all his own teeth.
Nose:	Thin, pointed nose, particularly thin at the end and his nose occasionally quivered.
Characteristics:	Clean-shaven, well proportioned, neat dresser, wore hard worsted expensive but conservative suits, always wore a hat, was quick in his movements, probably wore reading glasses, not cocky or conceited but definitely authoritative in his manner, had a ferret-like way about him.
Peculiarities:	Invariably carried his right hand inside his jacket or overcoat (Napoleon style).
Languages:	Spoke Russian, spoke German with a Yiddish accent, spoke very poor English when he first came to United States but improved during his stay.

CHAMBERS advised that PETER had a wife in the United States. He did not know the wife's name. He recalled that he saw her once. He described her as follows:

Age:	In 1936, in 30's
Height:	5' 7"
Complexion:	Fair
Appearance:	Unattractive
Glasses:	Wore glasses
Nationality:	Russian, not Jewish
Languages:	Russian; practically no English; had one expression in English which she frequently used, "Its a gay farce".
Children:	None

In regard to any pattern for the meetings between CHAMBERS and PETER, CHAMBERS stated that PETER consistently changed the place of the meetings and that they met in the Bronx, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. CHAMBERS recalled that on one occasion he met PETER in Brooklyn and they returned to Manhattan via the East Side subway and PETER got off at Fourteenth Street. CHAMBERS recalled that PETER had a wonderful knowledge of the New York subway system.

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Concerning any arrivals or departures from the United States of PETER, CHAMBERS stated that he had no knowledge of any arrivals or departures; however, he believed that PETER arrived in late 1935 or early 1936. He had no idea how he arrived. CHAMBERS stated that he did not believe that PETER had ever been in the United States prior to his arrival in late 1935 or early 1936. He had a great fear of the American secret police. CHAMBERS believes that if PETER had been here before, he would not have had this fear.

In his book "In Stalin's Secret Service", General WALTER KRIVITSKY stated that BORIS BYKOV was the head of the Soviet Military Intelligence from 1936 on. He did not further identify BYKOV in the book; however, on June 28, 1939 General KRIVITSKY was interviewed by RUTH SHIPLEY of the Passport Division of the State Department. During the interview they discussed BORIS BYKOV.

Miss SHIPLEY prepared a memo relating to the interview and set forth the following information concerning BYKOV:

"Another person very active in the Soviet Intelligence work in this country who is now here is a man said to be Colonel Boris Bykov, or Bykoff, or Bukov, or Bukoff. He is probably in charge of the extermination of KRIVITSKY. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eyebrows. He came to this country in the Summer of 1936 from France also probably first class on the Normandie. He received a visa in Paris in the Spring of 1936 or either a German or Polish passport."

This office is presently checking the manifests of the Normandie for all arrivals during the Summer of 1936.

Confidential Informant [] advised SUZANNE LaFOLLETTE in 1939 that Colonel BYKOV had worked with General KRIVITSKY in Italy as an agent of Soviet Military Intelligence and was later placed in charge of this organization in the United States. Confidential Informant [] described BYKOV to SUZANNE LaFOLLETTE as age in 1939 - 40 years, hair dark red, build medium, eyes brown with thick brown eyebrows and lashes, skin very red especially about his neck, characteristics - always talking about himself. (u)

Confidential Informant [] was reinterviewed on January 14, 1949 by SA FRANCIS X. PLANT and WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY, JR. [] advised that she first met BORIS BYKOV, probably in 1927, in Italy. She met him just once and then very briefly. She met him again in Vienna in 1930 or 1931. This time the meeting was in a restaurant and the meeting was very brief and was social. (u)

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Confidential Informant [] was of the opinion that BYKOV was an Austrian and had been connected with the Austrian Communist Party and had gone to Russia and became attached to Soviet Intelligence during the 20's. She described BYKOV as follows: (S) (u)

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Age:	In 1927, 28 or 29
Height:	5' 8"
Complexion:	Pale
Hair:	Reddish blond, not a real red-head, thinning on top
Eyes:	Color not known; eyes had red rings around them
Eyelashes:	Light colored, almost white
Lips:	Possibly full lips
Marital status:	Probably single in 1927
Characteristics:	Well-dressed

Confidential Informant [] stated that General WALTER KRIVITSKY had advised her that BYKOV was connected with Soviet Military Intelligence and was in the United States. Further, [] thinks that General KRIVITSKY stated that he had met BYKOV on the streets in New York City after the General had come to the United States from Canada which was in November, 1939. This would mean that BYKOV would have to have been seen by KRIVITSKY between November 1939 and 1941 when KRIVITSKY died. [] did not recognize the name BORRIS HERTZ. (S) (u)

The Bureau in reviewing its files trying to identify BYKOV, came up with some information to the effect that two individuals, JAN VALTIN (RICHARD REBS) and MAURICE MALKIN had furnished information about one BORRIS HERTZ. JAN VALTIN advised around 1940 that BORRIS HERTZ, a Comintern representative, had been in the United States for about a year or two. He described HERTZ as a Russian Jew of small stature with red hair and in his late 40's.

MAURICE MALKIN, who was prominent in Communist activities in New York was interviewed in early 1940 and advised that BORRIS HERTZ was a Comintern National Representative who arrived in the United States in 1937. He described HERTZ as a small Russian Jew. He added that HERTZ had worked all over Europe including Germany and France and had collaborated with LEO HAIKISS in Spain. HAIKISS was the Chief of the O.G.P.U. there. HERTZ was a former organizer of the Leningrad O.G.P.U.

From the above it will be noted that BORRIS HERTZ, who has never been identified, could be PETER and/or BORIS BYKOV. The individuals who furnished

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information on HERTZ will be reinterviewed. Since this office is now in possession of a great deal more information about "PETER" it may now be possible to identify or eliminate BORRIS HERTZ as PETER.

The State Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service, Central Office, files were both checked for a record of BYKOV or HERTZ and none was found. This would indicate that neither HERTZ nor BYKOV was in the United States under either of those names.

The individuals mentioned by CHAMBERS as having met PETER through him are for the most part hostile and are not likely to cooperate. The only one who did meet PETER and who has cooperated is JULIAN WADLEIGH. He was interviewed concerning PETER and advised that he only met him once. He could recall very little about PETER other than that he was under the impression that PETER had one arm missing. This impression may have been due to the fact that PETER frequently carried his arm inside his jacket or overcoat. WADLEIGH was unable to add anything which would help in identifying PETER. The individuals who could probably help in identifying PETER but who would probably be uncooperative are HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, and ALGER HISS. HARRY DEXTER WHITE is deceased.

A number of individuals who were known or suspected as having operated as Agents of the Soviets in the United States were considered as being possibly identical with PETER. All have been eliminated. Below is set out under the name of the individual who is known or suspected of being involved in Soviet espionage the basis for eliminating the individual:

JACOB GOLOS

CHAMBERS advised that he knew JACOB GOLOS and GOLOS was not PETER.

WILLY BRANDES

BRANDES' physical description does to some extent fit PETER. CHAMBERS viewed a photograph of BRANDES and stated he did not feel BRANDES was PETER. Confidential Informant [] viewed a photograph of BRANDES and did not recognize BRANDES as BYKOV. Further, BRANDES was involved in an arrest and trial in England in 1937, hence could not have been seeing CHAMBERS once a week in the United States during 1937. (u)

VASSILI ZUBILIN

Neither CHAMBERS nor Confidential Informant [] recognized the photograph of ZUBILIN as PETER or BYKOV. Further, ZUBILIN could not be PETER (u)

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Confidential Informant [redacted] and [redacted]

CHAMBERS. (S)(u)

[BORIS BAZAROV, alias BORIS SHPAK, BORIS SPAK] (S)(u)

BAZAROV, who was Confidential Informant [redacted] principal in New York during the period 1935 to October, 1937 and who does to some extent satisfy the description of PETER, is, according to [redacted] not identical with PETER. [redacted] bases this on the fact that BORIS BAZAROV was in Moscow during the period October, 1937 to June, 1938 hence could not have been meeting CHAMBERS once a week in New York and Washington during this period. (S)(u)

[BORIS BASSOFF] (S)(u)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that she knew both BORIS BYKOV and BORIS BASSOFF and they were not identical. CHAMBERS has seen a photograph of BASSOFF and stated that he did not appear to be PETER. (S)(u)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, "BILL"

This individual was mentioned by the informant GREGORY as a Russian agent during the early 40's in New York City. His description does not satisfy that of PETER. BILL was 5' 11" tall, extremely thin, and had black hair.

[BILL GRINKE] (S)(u)

This individual was Confidential Informant [redacted] during the period 1936 and 1937. He operated in New York City. [redacted] stated that he could not be PETER since BILL was definitely a Gentile whereas PETER was Jewish. Further, BILL had a full head of hair and a low forehead whereas PETER had thin hair. Also, BILL had a flat, almost oriental nose whereas PETER had a thin pointed nose. (S)(u)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, "JACK"

This individual [redacted] the informant GREGORY. He was recently identified as JOSEPH KATZ. His physical description does not satisfy that of PETER.

The Bureau by letter dated January 3, 1949 instructed New York to show CHAMBERS photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during

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the period 1936 to 1938 with a view towards identifying BYKOV.

The Washington Field Office advised by letter dated January 11, 1949 that the names and photographs of all male employees of the Soviet Embassy during the period 1936 to 1938 were not available. However, the Washington Field Office did locate and obtain photographs of fifteen employees who worked during this period. These photographs were forwarded to New York and were shown to CHAMBERS on January 18, 1948 and he failed to recognize any of them. The individuals whose photographs were shown CHAMBERS are as follows:

~~M. GERASIMOV~~
~~D. CHUVAKHIN~~
~~M. N. KACHIRIN~~
~~K. M. KOUKIN~~
~~A. M. YAKIMICHEV~~
~~V. M. BEGUNOV~~
~~V. A. BURZIN~~
~~G. GRIGORIEV~~
~~I. Y. KLIMENKOV~~
~~G. GOKHMAN~~
~~A. A. TROYANOVSKY~~
~~B. E. SKVIRSKY~~
~~N. I. BOLOTNIKOV~~
~~I. L. OKUNEV~~
~~C. A. OUMANSKY~~

The indices of this office were checked relative to all persons named BYKOV. No information which would help in identifying PETER was found. However, photographs of four individuals by the name of BYKOV, who worked for the Soviet Union in the United States, were located and were shown to CHAMBERS on January 18, 1949. He failed to recognize any of them. They are as follows:

~~AKIM SEMENOVICH BYKOV~~
~~DMITRI B. BYKOV~~
~~DMITRY VENIAMINOVICH BYKOV~~
~~MIKHAIL PAVLOVICH BYKOV~~

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Re: BORIS BYKOV, was.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT on January 20 and 21, 1949:

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, reflect that the SS NORMANDIE arrived in New York City on the following dates from the period May 1, 1936 to October 31, 1946: May 11 and 25; June 15 and 29; July 13; August 3, 17 and 31; September 14 and 28, and October 12.

The names of all aliens appearing on the manifests of the SS NORMANDIE for the above arrival dates were checked against the known information concerning BORIS BYKOV.

The only name contained in these manifests which resembles the description of BORIS BYKOV is ERWIN GELSKY. The following is the information concerning ERWIN GELSKY:

Arrival Date	August 3, 1936
Accommodations	Second Cabin Passenger
Age	36 years
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Writer
Nationality	Polish
Race	Hebrew
Birthplace	Bialostock, Poland
How entered	Reentry Permit 1103972, issued June 25, 1936, Washington, D. C.
Last permanent address	U. S. A. - Brooklyn
Name of nearest relative	Hotel Martinez Cannes, France
Destination	Brooklyn
How passage paid	By self
In U. S. before	1905 and 1936 as transient
Departed U. S. last	June 27, 1936
Home address	15 Crown Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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Height
Hair
Eyes

5'8"
Red
Brown

The files of the New York Office contain no reference to the name ERWIN GELSKY.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~ALEXANDER~~ STEVENS, was.

On January 24, 1949, ALEXANDER STEVENS was contacted at his residence, 83-46 118 Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, apartment 3C by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE. At that time there was in possession of the agents, a subpoena ad testificandum calling for STEVENS' appearance before the U.S. Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on January 26, 1949. STEVENS was advised that an interview with him was desired. He stated, thereupon, that he wanted to consult with his attorney before granting any interview and indicated he would call at the New York office on the afternoon of the same day. On the possibility that an opportunity would be afforded to question STEVENS, the service of the subpoena was held in abeyance.

At 2:30 P.M. January 24, 1949, EMANUEL H. BLOCK, Attorney, 270 Broadway, New York City, called to advise that ALEXANDER STEVENS had consulted him concerning a request for an interview by Bureau Agents. BLOCK stated that he and STEVENS, after consideration, both felt that they should decline a 'private interrogation.' He stated, however, that STEVENS would be ready and willing to testify before a Grand Jury. BLOCK stated that in the event a subpoena was issued he would arrange to have STEVENS available for service of the subpoena on him. He further stated that he would produce STEVENS with or without a subpoena, in the event Special Assistant Attorney General Donegan so desired.

The above information was furnished to MR. DONEGAN and he said that service of the subpoena could be waived and BLOCK should be instructed to produce STEVENS as a witness at the U.S. Court House before the Grand Jury on January 26, 1949 at 10 A.M. MR. BLOCK was so instructed and he indicated full assent.

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On January 14, 1949, MR. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr., former Secretary of State, was interviewed in his office at the Savoy Plaza Hotel by SAs Robert F. X. O'Keefe and John F. Sullivan. It was explained to MR. STETTINIUS that the Bureau was desirous of knowing certain facets about ALGER HISS' life and activities which covered the period when HISS would have been in contact with him officially and unofficially.

MR. STETTINIUS mentioned to Agents that he thought it would be best if he gave a running summary of all his associations with ALGER HISS from the first time he met him in 1944 to the present, and if the summary did not cover all points in issue, Agents should feel free to ask him any necessary questions.

MR. STETTINIUS related that in 1944, he could not recall the exact month, he was in London on a secret mission for President ROOSEVELT conferring with WINSTON CHURCHILL and ANTHONY EDEN with respect to a revision of the Post War World Organization. While in London the Dumbarton Oaks Conference was conceived in Washington D.C. Consequently, upon his return he found that MR. CORDELL HULL had begun the preliminary organization of the Conference by assigning EDWARD WILSON, at that time Ambassador to Panama, to a position of planning the organization of the Conference. ALGER HISS had already been selected as the Executive Secretary in charge of the technical aspects of the Conference. MR. STETTINIUS added that he, himself, was to be the "brass hat" and "front man" for the Conference. This was the first time that he had ever heard of ALGER HISS and, as he recalled it, ALGER had previous to his selection as Executive Secretary been assigned to the Far Eastern Section of the State Department under STANLEY HORNECK.

During the Dumbarton Oaks Conference ALGER HISS, according to MR. STETTINIUS, handled his assignments with the Russians with the same degree of firmness that had been exhibited by any other American at the Conference. He admitted that although he had not known ALGER HISS he made no attempt to check on his background or case history, explaining that he had had over 5,000 men under his supervision and to make specific checks of HISS' character would have been impossible. He stated that during this period there were no such things as security files on individuals, and he believed all information on ALGER HISS would be contained in the latter's administrative file.

At this time MR. STETTINIUS pointed out that during the last few months of 1943 and the first few months of 1944 he had been painfully aware of the lack of security in the State Department and had called Mr. Hoover for the purpose of having a check made on security within the Department. He believed that Mr. Tamm and he, Mr. Stettinius, had had a conference and the problem had been discussed, which resulted in a survey having been made by, he believed, Mr. Gurnea. The Bureau's report he believed was received sometime in February 1944, and he turned it over to G. HOWLAND SHAW, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of administration who handled security matters for the Department. MR. STETTINIUS was quite

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sure that there had been no reference in this report to either of the HISS brothers which would have brought them to his attention and placed him on guard.

It was brought out that the Berle Report, which allegedly contained the accusations against members of the State Department, as given to MR. BERLE by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had not been brought to his attention. He added that he did not know whatever became of this Report, but believed that he had heard, in connection with the testimony in instant case, that it had been brought to the attention of DEAN ACHESON.

The next time he had contact with ALGER HISS was at the Yalta Conference when ALGER again was appointed Executive Secretary and took on the same duties as he had had at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. When asked who had sponsored ALGER HISS for both the Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta positions, MR. STETTINIUS stated that he did not know. He again pointed out that when HISS had been picked for the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, he was in London and had returned to find him in the position; however, STETTINIUS was in Washington when the Yalta Conference was conceived and prepared, but he could not recall who picked ALGER for this one.

He recalled one incident that he believed might shed some light on the matter. Prior to the Yalta Conference there had been a family squabble in Government circles between LEO PASVOLSKY of the State Department and FEIST in Secretary STIMSON's War Department. FEIST had made some accusations concerning PASVOLSKY and circulated unflattering rumors concerning him, which he added did not help PASVOLSKY. Under normal circumstances, PASVOLSKY would have gone to the Yalta Conference instead of HISS, but due to internal friction, the resultant rumors, and the further fact that PASVOLSKY was not a very personable individual and MR. ROOSEVELT liked to be surrounded with personable people, PASVOLSKY was left at home. This was accomplished by telling PASVOLSKY that everyone had to fly to the Conference, and inasmuch as it was known that PASVOLSKY would never fly it presented an easy and diplomatic out.

At the Yalta Conference ALGER HISS, he stated, had again done a commendable job and had met the Russians in a "tough, realistic fashion." He likewise had won the confidence of all who attended the Conference. He believed that ALGER HISS' selection for Secretary General in charge of the San Francisco Conference came automatically as a result of his previous experience at the Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Conferences.

At this point in the interview he referred Agents to MR. ROBERT LYNCH, his Executive Secretary, whom he believed would be able to shed some light on what was responsible for the appointment of HISS at least to the San Francisco Conference, because MR. LYNCH had handled for MR. STETTINIUS the detailed administrative planning of the Conference. MR. LYNCH could be reached, he explained,

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Fifth Avenue. MR. STETTINIUS called MR. LYNCH and made an appointment for Agents for the following day.

After the San Francisco Conference HISS had again done a brilliant job, according to MR. STETTINIUS, so much so that at the conclusion of the Conference those present had passed a resolution thanking him for the splendid job he had done. He stated that if Senators CONNOLLY and VANDENBERGH, members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who attended the conference, were interviewed, they would unquestionably endorse his appraisal of HISS' work at the Conference.

At the San Francisco Conference he stated he had resigned as Secretary of State and JIMMY BYRNES had succeeded him. From that time STETTINIUS related he had devoted his time to the construction of the United Nations and ALGER HISS continued on with MR. BYRNES until January 1946. As he understood it, HISS had done a thoroughly commendable job for MR. BYRNES, and had received during this period the full confidence of MR. BYRNES, BEN COHEN and CHARLES BOHLEN.

Subsequent to leaving the State Department STETTINIUS stated he devoted all his time to the organization and administration of the Security Council and he believed that HISS was in charge of the State Department Political Security Division of the United Nations Division of the State Department. He did not come in contact with HISS again until sometime in 1947 when he met him on a train coming up from Washington to New York. HISS was on the train and in the general conversation which ensued HISS had advised him he had become President of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

His next contact with ALGER was at the Mundt-Nixon disclosures made at the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. These disclosures he readily admitted came as a great shock to him, and MR. STETTINIUS indicated from his comments that he did not believe the charges and had taken the trouble to call HISS on the telephone and tell him despite what had happened "I still love you."

His next contact took place about two months ago when he had asked ALGER over to the Savoy Plaza to review a manuscript of a book which STETTINIUS is writing concerning the truth about Yalta, which he believes he will call "Roosevelt And The Russians". HISS had read the manuscript and had passed various constructive criticisms upon it and had told MR. STETTINIUS that he was glad he was writing it.

MR. STETTINIUS named Dr. WALTER JOHNSON, a professor of history at the University of Chicago, as his collaborator on the book. It was learned later from MR. STETTINIUS' secretary, L. F. WALLACE, that Dr. JOHNSON resides at 9 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, but was presently doing research work at

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Aldernon Library in Charlottesville, Virginia.

MR. STETTINIUS admitted that recently, he could not recall the exact date, WILLIAM MARBURY, who had been a classmate of STETTINIUS at the University of Virginia, visited him at the Savoy Plaza relative to the HISS case. At the outset of MARBURY's visit MR. STETTINIUS stated he had asked MARBURY whether there was anything he should know about ALGER HISS, prefacing his remarks with the comment that he and MARBURY had been classmates together and had known each other over a long period of time before HISS came into the picture, and he wanted a straight answer. MARBURY told him "From all I know and have found out there is nothing you should know." MR. STETTINIUS immediately added, however, that before the interview had been concluded MARBURY had told him that he had four documents which he had found which were in ALGER HISS' handwriting and which he was going to turn over to the FBI right away, but was first going to ALGER HISS' apartment to tell him that he was going to do this. An inquiry of MR. STETTINIUS as to the nature and contents of the documents was unavailing. STETTINIUS stated he had not seen the documents, nor had MARBURY told him what they were about.

It was subsequently learned from MR. WALLACE that MR. MARBURY had called on MR. STETTINIUS at the Savoy Plaza Hotel at 3 p.m. on Thursday afternoon, November 18, 1948. At this time MR. STETTINIUS volunteered without comment the information that after MARBURY's visit and about three weeks ago, he was visited by EASTON ROTHWELL, Librarian at the Hoover Library at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. ROTHWELL during this visit likewise reviewed STETTINIUS' manuscript on the Yalta story, and in the course of a discussion concerning the HISS case, ROTHWELL mentioned that ALGER HISS had a life long hobby of digesting documents and manuscripts and placing them in a safe for safekeeping. ROTHWELL stated he had learned that at one time the safe had been rifled and some of the contents stolen. STETTINIUS asked ROTHWELL whether HISS had known who had done it, and ROTHWELL had volunteered that HISS had told him he had no idea. Inquiry of MR. STETTINIUS in an attempt to enlarge upon this point brought no further clarification.

With reference to the movement of alleged Communist sympathizers or Communists into the Department of State, MR. STETTINIUS admitted that it had caused him considerable concern and that he recalled he had had a discussion on the matter with HARRY HOPKINS. HOPKINS had agreed not to take any more of the left wing boys into Lend Lease. He recalled there was a considerable discussion with HARRY HOPKINS about the identity of these boys, some of whom were fairly well known, but he does not recall ALGER HISS as having been among those mentioned.

MR. STETTINIUS was asked who was interested in ALGER HISS and had been instrumental in advancing him in the Government. It was pointed out to him that although ALGER HISS was considered by most people to be a brilliant individual, he nevertheless had had a meteoric rise in the State Department. He took a few

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minutes to think over the matter and stated he was unable to answer the question as he did not know the identity of any individual who had been interested in HISS; however, he did state that EDWARD WILSON, now Ambassador to Turkey and who had been in charge of the planning of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, would undoubtedly know who suggested to him ALGER HISS for the position of Executive Secretary. Another suggestion was LEO PASVOLSKY, who is now with the Brookings Institute. He further suggested HARLEY NOTTER, who is now a professor of Political Science at some university; EASTON ROTHWELL; and DOROTHY FOSDICK, the daughter of Dr. FOSDICK, former rector of Riverside Church, New York City. He believed that these individuals, who had worked closely with HISS, would probably know the machinations behind his movements and promotions.

MR. STETTINIUS pointed out that there had never been any pressure brought to bear on him to give special consideration to ALGER HISS, and, as he had previously stated, he had never selected HISS for any position. He suggested that G. OWLAND SHAW undoubtedly would be able to shed some light on HISS' activities, as he was the nominal head of the security in the State Department and should have had a file on HISS, which, he added, might contain a copy of the Berle Report.

MR. STETTINIUS when questioned stated that he had at no time, either while in the Department of State or subsequent thereto, either officially or personally, been notified that ALGER HISS was a Communist, sympathetic toward Communism, a member of the Communist underground in Washington D.C., or was engaged in espionage activities. He also stated that it had never come to his attention officially or unofficially that ALGER HISS had removed files from the State Department for the purpose of turning them over to any unauthorized individual.

He stated that he, until the recent disclosures, considered ALGER a loyal, patriotic, capable, and willing employee. It should be pointed out here, however, that apparently the interview detracted somewhat from STETTINIUS' prior enthusiasm and faith in ALGER HISS, as he repeatedly questioned Agents to determine if investigation had verified CHAMBERS' statements and also to determine whether ALGER HISS is guilty. He mentioned to Agents he could not understand if there was any truth to the disloyalty of the HISS brothers, why TOM CLARK had not named key Government officials and also DEAN ACHESON, so the latter would not have given such an unqualified endorsement of DONALD HISS and consequently placed himself so far out on the limb.

At this point and as a result of his apparent changed viewpoint on the entire matter since the interview began, he carefully and painstakingly reconstructed once again his association with ALGER HISS and highlighted his previous statements. He reiterated his previous recommendations that the officials whom he had mentioned who were close to ALGER HISS should be interviewed.

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MR. STETTINIUS informed Agents that he was going to Florida for three or four weeks in order to have some peace and quiet to finish his book. He offered his services to Agents upon his return if he could be of any further assistance.

On January 17, 1949, ROBERT LYNCH, the Executive Assistant to MR. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr., was interviewed at his office at 521 Fifth Avenue, by SA John F. Sullivan. MR. LYNCH related that he could not definitely state who had been responsible for ALGER HISS' appointments, but was in a position to suggest individuals who would probably be more able to answer that question. He named in the order of probability LEO PASVOLSKY; ISAIAH BOWMAN, now with Johns Hopkins University; G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, now connected with the United Nations in New York City; JACK ROSS, who was vitally connected with the organization of the San Francisco Conference and had been the Directing Officer of Administration and who he stated was now Special Assistant to the United States Delegation to the United Nations in New York; and EASTON ROTHWELL, now with the Hoover Library at Stanford University, who had been LEO PASVOLSKY's right hand man.

In thinking the matter over, MR. LYNCH stated that ROSS roomed with ALGER HISS at San Francisco and was quite close to him; that he was a reliable individual and probably would be a good man to contact on the matter. He also suggested that DR. FREEMAN MATHEWS, presently Ambassador to Sweden and who had been a key man in the State Department on all international conferences, should be contacted as he would know who had picked HISS or had suggested his name.

MR. LYNCH advised Agent that MISS MARY McDONNELL, who had been his secretary for the past eight years and who had accompanied him and MR. STETTINIUS to various State Department and international conferences, was present in the office and might be able to shed light on the problem as she saw most of the executive papers while working for them. MISS McDONNELL was interviewed, but she was unable to supply any information of value.

Neither MISS McDONNELL nor MR. LYNCH when questioned stated that they had ever suspected ALGER HISS of being a Communist or engaged in Communist or espionage activities. MR. LYNCH immediately added that he had worked in the State Department and wished to point out that it was his experience that there had been no security with respect to the handling of files and it would have been a simple matter for anyone to take a file or to borrow it from an official's desk when that party was temporarily absent.

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On January 19, 1949, Justice JEROINE FRANK was interviewed in his chambers in the U. S. Court House building, Foley Square, New York City, by Special Agent John F. Sullivan. At the outset of the interview it was explained to Justice Frank that the purpose of the interview was to determine what he knew about ALGER HISS, his associations and whether or not, to his knowledge, ALGER HISS was a Communist, engaged in Communist activities, or in espionage activities. Also whether ALGER HISS'S activities in regard to these categories had ever been directly or indirectly brought to his attention.

Justice Frank related a chronological history of his associations with ALGER HISS beginning when he first met him when he joined Justice Frank's staff in June of 1933. He stated that at that time he was Chief Counsel for the A.A.A. and ALGER HISS had been taken on upon the recommendation of ~~TOREY~~ CORCORAN. While with his organization Justice Frank stated Alger's activities had been mainly devoted to, in the first state, contracts with farmers, and later on he devoted his activities to opinions. ~~FRANCIS~~ SHEA was ALGER HISS'S immediate superior, as he headed up that section. Justice Frank stated that he terminated his connection with the A.A.A. in February of 1935. During his tenure he recalled that he occasionally had lunch with HISS and remembered having dinner at his home but once and believed that he reciprocated and might have had Hiss to his home for cocktails or dinner.

Justice Frank's impression of Hiss was that when he came to him Hiss was a first rate chap of considerable ability and good intellect. His work with the A.A.A. was entirely satisfactory and he regarded him in that stage of his career as a promising individual. He did not consider himself as having been very close to ALGER HISS because they never saw eye to eye socially, and, he added, with a grin, "I believe that Alger looked down on me socially, as he came from a so-called Baltimore aristocracy." He added that HISS had a certain flair for social consciousness and had a hauteur about him that gave him the impression that he was always looking down on people. Consequently he could not give a very thorough impression of Hiss other than through his office contacts.

Justice Frank pointed out at this time that he had never had any idea that ALGER HISS was engaged in the activities he has since been accused of, as during his tenure with the A.A.A. he had

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never displayed the remotest indication of Communist leanings. They could usually be spotted, he brought out, by their adherence in their work to the Party line in shaping policy. As an example he stated they would try to create confusion and discontent. If the farmers were happy and contented the Communist Party line policy would be to sow discontent through some regulation which the farmers would not like. The same applied to industry, he said - to create confusion and discontent. He emphasized that he had not observed such tactics permeating Alger's work.

After Justice Frank left the A.A.A. in February of 1945, he had not seen Alger Hiss but occasionally in Washington when Justice Frank would be there defending some case. He remembered that he had seen Hiss when he, Justice Frank, was defending the Butler case. He believed that ALGER HISS was doing work on the preparation of the government's case for Stanley F. Reed. During such contacts conversations with Hiss were rather restricted and he had not been able to observe any of the sympathies which have been accredited to him. He remarked that when, in 1936, Alger joined the State Department, he accused him of running away from responsibilities. He clarified this by stating that in 1936 the war work of the State Department was not considered very strenuous or interesting and he believed Alger had taken the position because it was a "safe, cushy" job. He also believed that it might have appealed to Alger because it was fitting for his debonair ways and he might have received some inner satisfaction in being attached to a department which carried with it a diplomatic status.

Concerning Alger's activities within the State Department he stated that he was amazed when he read that Alger was accused of stealing documents and allegedly turning them over to a third party for transmittal to Russia. He was amazed, he reiterated, because he did not think Alger was a courageous individual - courageous enough to steal. Secondly, he considered Alger intelligent enough so that he would have had sense enough not to turn over any documents which he might have been unlawfully in possession of, to another individual, thus placing himself in the embarrassing position of having that person know of his activities.

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~~LEE~~ ^{NATHAN} Commenting on the fact brought out by agent that ~~WITT~~, ~~KRAMER~~, ~~ABT~~, ~~GRESSIAN~~ and HISS were all in his division in the A.A.A. at the same time, he pointed out that he did not believe that they were active in the alleged activities while in his division or that they formed their association while under him. Taking them one by one he pointed out that JOHN ABT had been connected with a Chicago law firm with which Justice Frank had been associated and which he left in 1929. ABT was brought into the A.A.A. but Justice Frank was sure he was a stranger to the rest at that time. He classified his political inclinations as that of a mild Liberal, noting that this description was limited to the time when he was under Justice Frank. He added at this time that he knew that JOHN ABT'S sister ~~MARIAN~~ BACHRACH was a Communist.

With respect to his last statement, Justice Frank related that at one time he had passed a decision from the bench on a particular matter, which caused the DAILY WORKER to report the matter and create an issue. He received a letter from MARLIN BACHRACH chiding him on his actions, reminding him that he was considered one of the foremost exponents of civil liberties and she considered his actions from the bench an infringement on these liberties. In the letter she stated to him that she was a Communist. He said that this was the first time in his life that anyone had ever so definitely classified themselves. He made no comment as to whether ABT'S sister had influenced him in any way and had mentioned the incident for what it was worth. For further consideration as to the transition of JOHN ABT from a mild liberal he noted that ABT, after leaving the A.A.A., had at one time been affiliated with VITO ARCANTONIO. He believed the period was in 1936. He indicated that this association might have hastened Abt's transition toward Communist leanings.

NATHAN WITT like Alger Hiss, had come to Justice Frank through the recommendation of TOMMY CORCORAN. He believed that Witt, prior to coming to the A.A.A., had been associated with Colonel (now General) WILLIAM DONOVAN'S law office in New York City. As he recalled, WITT was always interested in labor; was a liberal, and later worked on some aspects of the Wagner Act subsequently drifting into labor law. Neither ABT or WITT had, he stated, indicated real Communist leanings at that time, nor had it ever been known to him that they were members of a Communist underground or engaged in.

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espionage activities. He did note that he considered WITT, because of his leanings toward labor, as being the one of the group most inclined to such sympathetic leanings.

LEE PRESSMAN reported to the A.A.A. from the firm of Chadbourne, Stanchfield & Levy, a well known New York law firm for which he had worked from 1930 to 1933. Justice Frank added that he himself had been associated with this firm. PRESSMAN he considered one of the most brilliant and promising young lawyers he had ever met with a gift for executive and organizational work. He considered him shrewd and ruthless, adding that he would do anything to accomplish his ends. When he first came to him, Justice Frank stated that he would have classified him as a liberal of the Norman Thomas school of political ideals.

After leaving the A.A.A. PRESSMAN joined HARRY HOPKINS as his counsel.

PRESSMAN and HISS had been at Harvard together and had been on the Harvard Law Review. Justice Frank was sure that Witt had known Pressman and Hiss from his law practice in New York City, as both Hiss and Pressman were associated with well known and reputable firms and their paths would have crossed.

When asked who would have been the leader in this group Justice Frank answered immediately and without hesitation, "Why, of course Pressman!" He stated that Pressman was undoubtedly the strongest willed of the group and because of his drive would have been the most likely to influence the others.

He recalled that some time ago when ALGER HISS was engaged in his libel suit in Baltimore, he had called his home and Justice Frank's wife had answered the phone. He had left a message that he wanted to see Justice Frank and subsequently did. Mrs. Frank recalled that that had been the first time in about three years that she had heard from Alger. HISS had come to his office soon thereafter; Justice Frank could not recall the exact date, and had discussed certain factors in the libel case with him. The facts, as he explained, were mostly concerned with refreshing his, Hiss's, memory about certain

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events. Shortly after Hiss's visit with him, WILLIAM MARBURY, Hiss's attorney, who was a friend of Justice Frank, came to him for the purpose of determining whether or not Justice Frank would be a character witness for Alger. He stated that he considered Marbury a very able attorney of excellent reputation, and a personal friend. He refused the invitation to be a witness for personal reasons. He also pointed out to Marbury at this time, that if he were called as a character witness his testimony would be of a negative type. In other words, that nothing had come to his attention during his association with Alger Hiss and while he was his superior in the A.A.A. indicating that Hiss was a Communist, Communist sympathizer or engaged in activities inimical to the welfare of the country.

It was brought out at this time that he had also informed Marbury that a shrewd prosecuting attorney would not commit him to make such a statement and then let him leave the stand; that he would dig deeper into Justice Frank's opinion of Hiss, and, he informed Marbury that he would have to disclose something that would not reflect favorably upon HISS'S character. An attempt was made to determine just what this could be, but Justice Frank brushed aside the inquiry with the statement that it had nothing to do with this particular case and was merely a personal matter. Further reference to the incident from time to time did elicit the fact that the basis for his comment was that at some time in his relations with Hiss an important event or piece of work had been done which he was sure ALGER HISS should have read but had either forgotten or had purposely not read. Justice Frank considered this a serious breach in their relationship and an unfavorable trait in Alger's character, which caused him to readjust his opinion of him. Justice Frank advised the agent that in the event that Hiss's case should be brought before him it would be necessary for him to disqualify himself.

In summarizing, Justice Frank stated that it had never come to his attention either personally or officially, that ALGER HISS had ever been a member of the Communist Party, Communist underground, or had ever been engaged in espionage activities for a foreign government. He stated that this likewise applied to WITT, KRAIER, PRESSMAN and ABT, although he added, he was well aware of the fact that after leaving the A.A.A. some of these individuals had changed their affiliations and were known to have sympathetic leanings.

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When asked who Alger Hiss's close associates in the A.A.A. were, Justice Frank listed BRIGADIER GENERAL TELFORD TAYLOR; ROBERT McCONAGHEY now with the S.E.C.; FRANCIS M. SHEA now with the Claims Division, Department of Justice, and PHIL WENCHELL, now General Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Justice Frank thought agent should know of a little incident that occurred recently: Judge Charles Edward Wyzanski, Jr., a friend of Justice Frank's, had been visiting him and had been discussing the Hiss case. WYZANSKI had informed Justice Frank that while with the Labor Division of the Department of Justice, he had his office next to ALGER HISS and he had never suspected Hiss of being a Communist and was quite surprised when the accusations were brought forth. WYZANSKI is now a Federal judge sitting in Boston, Massachusetts. He believed that Bruno Schachner who had also been in Washington with Hiss and who is now Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, might be able to present some information concerning HISS as he recalled that Schachner had indicated to him at one time that he suspected some individuals with whom he had worked in Washington of having been Communists. He did not enlarge upon his conversation with Schachner or the basis for Schachner's remarks.

During the interview Justice Frank qualified his remark that nothing had come to his attention concerning his activities, to point out that there were two exceptions: He remembered that JOHN KNOX JESSUP, Chairman of the Board of Editors for Fortune Magazine had at one time mentioned to him that there were rumors circulating to the effect that ALGER HISS had Communistic affiliations. GARDNER JACKSON had, he believed, also made a similar accusation. He added that JACKSON, however, would be a difficult person to check with as his memory is quite faulty.

When asked, Justice Frank stated he had never heard of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to the present disclosures, nor had he known him under his alias GEORGE CROSBY. He also denied knowing or having heard of VICTOR PERLO.

Justice Frank extended his services to agent and stated that if he can be of any future aid, not to hesitate to call upon him.

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On January 26, 1949 John J. Abt was interviewed at the ~~Progressive Party Headquarters~~, 39 Park Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents Donald P. Adams and John F. Sullivan.

At the outset of the interview a chronological outline of Abt's employment was obtained from him but he pointed out that in giving dates he was not certain of them but they would be approximately correct. He stated that he was born in Chicago on May 1, 1904 and had been educated in that city, graduating from the University of Chicago. He had obtained a law degree and began his legal career with the firm of Levinson, Becker, Frank, Glenn and Baines, a well known Chicago law firm.

The Frank mentioned among the partners, he stated, was Jerome Frank now Circuit Court of Appeals Judge in the Second Judiciary District of New York.

When Jerome Frank left the law firm in 1933 to take the position of Chief Counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, D. C., he had asked, shortly after his arrival, Abt to join him. Abt recalled that he arrived in Washington sometime in the Fall, probably October, of 1933 and had taken a position as an attorney in the Legal Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He remained in that Division until June of 1935 when he was offered the position of Assistant General Counsel to the Works Progress Administration. From the Works Progress Administration he went to the Securities and Exchange Commission as an attorney where he was specifically concerned with handling the Electric Bond and Share Company litigation. Later in 1936 he stated that he had spent a brief period with the Senate Committee on Education and Labor which was headed by Senator La Follette.

In the Spring of 1937 he transferred to the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of the Trial Section of the Antitrust Division with offices in New York City. He pointed out that he left Government employment in the

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* Summer of 1938. to assume the position of General Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America which position he held until January of 1948 when he obtained a leave of absence to take the position he now holds as General Counsel to the Progressive Party.

It was brought out at this time that Abt believed that his present position was a permanent one and that, although he had believed when leaving the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, that it had been a temporary leave, It has since become a permanent one. Inquiry elicited the response from Mr. Abt that his position as General Counsel to the Progressive Party is the only employment he now has and he has no other business affiliations.

He stated that while with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had always been in the Legal Division as Chief of Litigation. As such he had been under the direct supervision of Jerome Frank, Chief Counsel to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He claimed that while with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as well as the Works Progress Administration and the Securities and Exchange Commission he had never seen any classified documents. He believed that the practice of classifying documents such as, confidential, secret and top secret, had not been instituted at that time and had been a development of the later War period. He stated that consequently during his period with these organizations he had never handled any classified documents.

When asked whether he had ever taken out of a Government building any documents, classified or unclassified, and given them to any person not authorized to receive same; he stated that he did not. To the question as to whether he had ever made the contents of any Government documents available to an unauthorized person, he likewise stated that he did not. When asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had taken classified or unclassified documents out of Government buildings and given same to unauthorized persons, he stated that he did not care to discuss this matter. When asked the reason for not desiring to discuss the matter, he stated that that was his reason - "I do not care to discuss this." It was pointed out to him that this was not a reason but an attitude. He then stated

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that that was true but that would have to suffice as his reason.

When asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that any other person had made the contents of Government documents available to unauthorized persons, he stated that he did not care to discuss this matter. He was asked specifically whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of the fact that Alger Hiss had taken documents out of Government Offices. He stated that he did not care to discuss this matter. He was asked whether it had ever come to his attention or whether he had knowledge of whether or not Alger Hiss had made known the contents of Government documents to unauthorized persons. He stated that he did not care to discuss this matter.

The following questions were asked of Mr. Abt and the answers he gave are set out below:

Q. What organizations did you belong to while you were employed in the Government in Washington, D. C. ?

A. I do not care to discuss this.

Q. Were you a member of any club, committee, organization, society or party in Washington, D. C. which carries out activities inimicable to the United States?

A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Were you a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. while you were employed in the Government?

A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Were you a member of the Communist Underground in Washington, D. C. while you were employed in the Government?

A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Are you a member of any group, committee, organization or party in New York City or any place else which carries out activities inimicable to the welfare of the United States?

A. I do not care to discuss that.

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Q. Are you a member of the Communist Party in New York City?

A. I do not care to discuss that.

Q. Are you a member of the Communist Underground movement in New York City:

A. I do not care to discuss that.

He was asked whether he had seen a picture of Whittaker Chambers. He stated that he believed he has seen one in the newspapers.

He was also asked whether he recognized this individual. He stated that he did not care to discuss this matter.

He was asked whether he knew or had been in contact with Whittaker Chambers while in Washington, D. C. or New York. He stated that he did not care to discuss this.

He was asked whether he knew Elizabeth T. ~~Bentley~~. He stated that he did not care to discuss this.

He was asked whether he knew Henry Hill Collins. He stated that he did not care to discuss this. He was asked whether he had ever been in Mr. Collins' home in St. Matthews Court, Washington, D. C. or in his apartment in New York City. He stated that he did not care to discuss this.

Mr. Abt was asked whether he knew the following individuals or had ever heard of them or whether they had ever been in contact with him or he with them to which he individually answered that he did not care to discuss the person:

Charles Kramer

Victor Perlo

J. Peters

Alexander Stevens

Isadore Boorstein

Harold ~~Ware~~

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Jacob Colos
Harry Magdoff
Edward Fitzgerald
Harry Dexter White
Nathan Witt
Lee Pressman
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
Roy Hudson
Colonel Bykov
Jerome Frank
Ella Reeve Bloor
Donald Hiss

He was asked whether he ever attended any meetings at which any of the above were present and he answered that he did not care to discuss this.

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Reference is made to teletype from the Washington Division dated January 18, 1949 and Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949 in instant case.

WILDER FOOTE, Director of Press and Publications for the United Nations, was interviewed by Special Agent FRANCIS J. GALLANT on January 27, 1949 at his Lake Success office concerning ALGER HISS. FOOTE advised he joined the State Department about December, 1944 after leaving the Office of War Information. He was made Director of Information in the Foreign Economic Administration, later became a Special Assistant to Secretary of State, EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., and attended the Yalta Conference and San Francisco Conference of U.N. as an assistant to the United States Delegation to the United Nations. On August 1, 1947, he left the United States Delegation and took up his present position with the United Nations Secretariat in charge of International Press and Publications.

FOOTE recalled that he first became acquainted with ALGER HISS when he joined the State Department. He believed HISS was at that time working under DR. LEO POSVOLSKY in the Office of Special Political Affairs which was handling matters pertaining to the United Nations. He believed HISS became head of this section and later was made Secretary General of the San Francisco Conference.

It was during this time he came to know ALGER HISS personally although, their particular duties did not place them in continued contact with one another. He described ALGER HISS as a man of fine character and found him to be totally reliable. It was his impression that HISS was completely loyal to the carrying out of the administration's foreign policy as laid down by the President and Secretary of State. He believed HISS was very cautious in making decisions and performing his duties in the State Department. FOOTE did not consider HISS pro-Russian nor believe he attempted to influence a pro-Russian policy. FOOTE was not aware of any such attitude on the part of HISS in his contact with him at the Yalta Conference or the San Francisco conference.

FOOTE said that HISS was a man of outstanding ability and this accounts for his advancement in the State Department. He did not attribute it to any particular individual in or out of the State Department. He was unable to state whether or not ALGER HISS made it a practice of taking home government documents to work on, however, he recalled there was a security regulation against such a practice. He believed this may have been done occasionally by officials who had such a heavy volume of work it became necessary to take home papers.

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FOOTE stated he became friendly with ALGER HISS and they visited each other with their wives in their respective homes for social evenings both in Washington and New York. In his conversations with ALGER HISS, FOOTE at no time observed the slightest indication HISS was interested in any way in Communism, or a member of any Communist organization. He stated their talks were naturally about foreign policy, however, they never discussed Communism as such, and HISS never expressed a sympathy for Communism. He described HISS as being a progressive and probably a middle of the road, New Dealer.

FOOTE stated he was shocked at the allegations made against HISS since he had no doubt about the character of HISS and would not question his loyalty to the government. FOOTE did not recognize the names of subjects of this investigation as being friends or acquaintances of ALGER HISS.

He described HISS' wife, PRISCILLA, as a very sensitive and idealistic person. He believed she would be the last person to be sympathetic towards Communism because of her very nature. He thought that she was a Quaker and probably a pacifist.

FOOTE was unable to give any information concerning ALGER HISS dating back to 1937 or 1938, and declared he could not recall ever having received any correspondence, typewritten or otherwise, from HISS.

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Re: ALGER HISS

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CHARLES H. WILLARD, Attorney with the firm Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York City, was interviewed on January 10, 1949 by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE. He advised that he was a classmate of ALGER HISS in the Harvard Law School Class of 1929. From the Fall of 1929 to the Fall of 1930, WILLARD was engaged in work for the Wickersham Commission at Washington, D.C. WILLARD recalled that HISS was law-secretary to Justice HOLMES from the Fall of 1929 to the Summer of 1930. WILLARD rented a third floor apartment at 1732 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. and resided there until July, 1930. ALGER HISS resided with WILLARD for approximately three months, from September, 1929 to about December, 1929 prior to HISS' marriage. During this period WILLARD stated he was in very close association with HISS. WILLARD recalled that after HISS' marriage to PRISCILLA HISS they moved to a small house in Georgetown and WILLARD visited them occasionally for dinner. WILLARD stated, however, that from July, 1930 to the present time he has not seen ALGER HISS more than ten times. WILLARD recalled that in 1932, HISS became associated with the New York firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachary and Reindl, formerly known as Colton and Franklyn, and WILLARD was with his present firm. WILLARD knew that HISS was living at an unknown address on Central Park West, New York City; however, he did not recall seeing or visiting HISS between the years from 1932 to 1942. From July, 1942 to June, 1945 WILLARD was with the War Department in Washington, D.C. and met HISS casually on one occasion.

WILLARD stated that at no time did he have knowledge that HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA, were connected with the Communist Party or any apparatus operating in Washington, D.C. He likewise had no knowledge of a typewriter in possession of the HISSES at any time. He advised that ALGER HISS because of his brilliance and startling personality must have had hundreds of acquaintances at Harvard Law School and Washington, D.C. WILLARD never knew, however, of any associations between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the HISSES. WILLARD recalled that PRISCILLA HISS was called "PROSSIE" or "PROSSY" as a nickname for PRISCILLA. He never knew her to be called "PRUSKA HISS".

WILLARD stated that he had no correspondence from ALGER HISS either in longhand or typewritten.

WILLARD recalled that after HISS moved out of the apartment on Connecticut Avenue, BOB McMANUS moved in and resided with WILLARD from January to March, 1930. McMANUS was a Journalist and is believed to be associated with the "Farm Journal" with offices

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at Trenton, New Jersey. - ADRIAN C. LEIBY, Law Clerk at the time to Justice STONE and Columbia Law School graduate, resided with WILLARD from March to June, 1930. WILLARD stated that LEIBY and HISS were acquainted with each other.

The following interview was conducted on January 13, 1949, by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE:

ADRIAN C. LEIBY, Partner in the law firm of Bairton, McNaughton, Douglas and Leiby, 70 Pine Street, New York City, advised that he met ALGER HISS in late 1929, about three weeks prior to HISS' wedding. At that time they were both law clerks to Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court. LEIBY recalled that he lived with CHARLES WILLARD after HISS moved out. Thereafter LEIBY said he visited the HISS residence in Georgetown about every two weeks up to June, 1930, at which time LEIBY came to New York City. LEIBY recalled that in 1932 HISS came to New York City and resided on Central Park West. LEIBY visited HISS in New York on two occasions for dinner. The next time he visited HISS was when the latter resided in Washington, D.C. Mr. LEIBY stated that this was the last time he has seen HISS or his wife.

LEIBY said that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; nor did he know of any association which may have existed between the HISSSES and CHAMBERS. LEIBY stated he never considered that HISS was a member of the Communist Party or that he had ever engaged in any work for the Communist International or Soviet Intelligence Groups. LEIBY stated that the revelations of CHAMBERS, as they appeared in the press were most shocking to him and hard to believe.

LEIBY said he had no knowledge of a typewriter in the possession of HISS or his wife and had never received correspondence from HISS.

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Following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES K. SHINNERS
January 24, 1949:

Interview was conducted with AUGUSTUS G. PAINE II, 230 Park Avenue, for information he may possess concerning ALGER HISS. PAINE was stated to have resided at 3344 Volta Place NW, Washington, D.C. at the same time HISS resided at 3415 Volta Place.

MR. PAINE advised that he resided on Volta Place from September, 1942 to June, 1943. He stated he was an ensign in the U.S. Navy. PAINE said he was not acquainted with HISS and did not know he resided in the same area. He could afford no information on other individuals who resided in the same area who might possibly have been acquainted with HISS.

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Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 3, 1949, requesting that CHARLES KRAMER be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS. KRAMER was interviewed by Special Agents DONALD E. SHANNON and FRANCIS J. GALLANT in his office at 39 Park Avenue, New York City. He advised he was presently employed doing research work for the Progressive Party. He stated that during the week he lived at 210 East 68th Street, c/o BALDWIN and returned to his residence outside of Washington, D.C. on weekends. KRAMER was questioned relative to ALGER HISS and declined to answer any questions concerning HISS. He also declined to answer questions concerning allegations of espionage activity made against him. He refused to state whether or not he was acquainted with HAROLD WARE, DONALD HISS, HENRY HILL COLLINS, VICTOR CERLO, NATHAN WITT and other individuals alleged to be engaged in espionage and believed known to KRAMER. During the course of the interview KRAMER obviously resented being questioned by agents.

The interview was brought to a close when he stated he would decline to answer any questions and he further advised he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Federal Grand Jury in Southern District of New York and had declined to answer any questions. He cited the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution as his reason for declining.

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Re: HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH

JOHN ROSS, Deputy to U.S. Representative to U.N., WARREN AUSTIN, #2 Park Avenue, New York City, advised Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on January 11, 1949, that he had been employed in the U.S. State Department, Division of Trade Agreements from July, 1937 to September, 1942 under HARRY C. HAWKINS. At that time the Division was under FRANCIS P. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State. ROSS stated he knew HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH very casually, as one would know another person in the same office. ROSS recalled that WADLEIGH was a very serious type of person who was engrossed in the economic problems attendant in the performance of his Trade Agreement work. WADLEIGH had access to all economic data in the Department pertaining particularly to those countries with which trade agreements were being negotiated. In this work it was customary to take official papers and documents home for review. No accurate check was kept in the Department, at that time the document or copies circulated. In the days prior to World War II, according to ROSS, the prevailing system of security was not satisfactory. Papers could be taken from the Division and retained for considerable period of time without accounting for them. According to ROSS, WADLEIGH may well have taken official State Department papers from the building; however, no one ever suspected that they were diverted to unauthorized persons. ROSS had no knowledge that WADLEIGH removed official papers; nor did he know that WADLEIGH was engaged in any work for the Communist Party or Soviet Intelligence.

ROSS stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him and he knew of no relationship which existed between CHAMBERS and WADLEIGH or between HISS and WADLEIGH.

Mr. ROSS advised that he knew ALGER HISS as Special Assistant to Mr. SAYRE but he came in infrequent contact with him except during 1938 and 1939. At that time Mr. SAYRE was writing a book and ROSS did some research work for him. HISS was reviewing this book in addition to his regular duties. Mr. ROSS did not know of any Communist affiliations of HISS; nor was he aware that HISS was in contact with any person to whom official papers were delivered by HISS. Mr. ROSS advised that he always considered HISS as a person of good character and a loyal American. ROSS advised he was shocked to learn of the revelations before the New York Grand Jury about HISS' activities.

Mr. ROSS advised HISS in his capacity as assistant to Mr. SAYRE might possibly have dictated brief synopsis of long economic documents for SAYRE'S perusal. He believed the ordinary practice would have been to dictate such briefs rather than make longhand notes. He,

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however, was not familiar with any practice followed by HISS. ROSS believed that he himself might have made notes for his own assistance in reviewing trade agreement data. He was quite sure, however, that such notes would not be filed in the control files of the State Department.

Mr. ROSS advised that the original of documents would have been filed in the Central State Department files, and each division such as the Trade Agreement Division, would maintain separate files where copies were maintained. Mr. ROSS stated that originals were returned to the central files and in event copies were to be destroyed they were sent to the Division of Communications where such destruction took place.

Mr. ROSS stated that he did not know how HISS came to be selected as assistant to Mr. SAYRE; nor did he know by whom HISS had been recommended for that position.

WILLIAM A. FOWLER was interviewed on January 11, 1949 by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE. Mr. FOWLER is the advisor on Economic and Social Matters, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, #2 Park Avenue, New York City. He commenced employment with the Treaty Division of the U.S. State Department on June 14, 1934 under HARRY C. HAWKINS. In 1935, he recalled the Division of Trade Agreements was created with FRANCIS B. SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State, in charge, and that FOWLER was transferred to that Division as an Economic Analyst. From August, 1936 to January, 1944 FOWLER was an Assistant Chief in the Division of Trade Agreements and HARRY C. HAWKINS was the Chief. The other Assistant Chiefs during this period were HENRY DEUEL and F.C. DARLINGTON.

FOWLER recalled that in 1936 HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Trade Agreement Section and remained there until 1944. FOWLER believed the underlying motive for this transfer was the need of such a person to review and advise on the agricultural aspects of the Trade Agreement program.

The Trade Agreement Division was broken down so that various countries were handled by separate sections of the division on a geographical basis. FOWLER recalled that WADLEIGH was primarily concerned with Turkey and Mid-Eastern countries. WADLEIGH had more contact with Mr. DARLINGTON, although FOWLER stated, he reviewed some of WADLEIGH'S trade agreement memoranda.

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FOWLER said that he had very little immediate contact with WADLEIGH, either socially or officially. They did meet at social functions as joint guests, but FOWLER knew very little of WADLEIGH'S habits, associates or personalty. He said that WADLEIGH was a very scholarly individual, who held himself aloof. According to FOWLER, he was distrustful or disloyal. At no time did FOWLER have reason to suspect that WADLEIGH was extracting State Department papers for unauthorized purposes. FOWLER knew of no association between WADLEIGH and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS. Mr. FOWLER stated that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unknown to him.

FOWLER stated that it was a common practice in the Trade Agreement Division for persons to take papers home for review because of the volume of work pending. He could not recall ever having seen WADLEIGH take documents or papers out of the State Department for work at home, but FOWLER presumed that he must have done so. If he had done so, no suspicion was directed against him because of the practice which existed. FOWLER believed that WADLEIGH would have had access to all papers coming to the Trade Agreement Division, particularly those dealing with economic matters in the geographical area assigned to him. All incoming documents were circulated rather widely in the State Department; the original would go to a particular division for action and mimeographed copies would be circulated for information. Mr. FOWLER recalled that in the pre-war years few documents were classified as secret or highly confidential and thus they would receive a rather general circulation.

Mr. FOWLER stated that he knew ALGER HISS when the latter was assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE. Mr. FOWLER did not know the circumstances surrounding HISS' coming to the State Department but FOWLER believed that SAYRE, learning of HISS' qualifications sought him out as an assistant.

FOWLER did not know of any relationship which existed between HISS and CHAMBERS or between HISS and WADLEIGH. He further stated that he had no knowledge of any Communist affiliations of HISS; nor did he ever suspect that HISS might have been engaged in work for the Communist Party or Soviet Intelligence. Mr. FOWLER always considered HISS a very loyal American and most intelligent person of good character.

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It is noted that the Los Angeles Office advised that MORRIS ASIMOV would be in New York City on business and could be reached at the Richard Nathan Corporation, 150 Broadway, and requested that confrontation of CHAMBERS and ASIMOV be made.

At the Richard Nathan Corporation, Special Agent WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY ascertained that MORRIS ASIMOV had left New York City on January 13, 1949 on the one thirty a.m. plane via American Air Lines to return to his home in Los Angeles. Accordingly no confrontation of CHAMBERS and ASIMOV has been made as yet.

CHAMBERS on interview by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT gave the following further information regarding KEITH and AZIMOV.

CHAMBERS said that in the early part of 1935, a Soviet Agent known to CHAMBERS only as "BILL" sent CHAMBERS to San Francisco, California with a money belt containing about ten thousand dollars and CHAMBERS was told to await contact in San Francisco. CHAMBERS registered at the Golden Gate Y.M.C.A. under the name LLOYD CANTWELL and was contacted by a person who introduced himself to CHAMBERS only as "PETE". CHAMBERS subsequently knew "PETE" as KEITH, the subject in this case, and has a vague recollection that he later learned that "PETE" or KEITH'S real name was CRANE (phonetic). This person will be referred to hereafter as KEITH.

KEITH then took CHAMBERS to the home of a person, who CHAMBERS described as an old time Communist Party member and underground worker, whose name CHAMBERS recalled as "VALKOFF" phonetic, living in the suburbs of San Francisco. A photograph of ISAAC FOLKOFF with aliases, residence 112 Havelock Street, San Francisco, California, was shown to CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS identified ISAAC FOLKOFF as "VALKOFF". CHAMBERS then delivered the money belt to either KEITH or FOLKOFF at this time at FOLKOFF'S home.

CHAMBERS said that KEITH in conversation with CHAMBERS gave the impression that he, KEITH, was very fond of FOLKOFF and CHAMBERS said that although KEITH had not expressly stated same, CHAMBERS got the impression from KEITH'S conversation that FOLKOFF had brought KEITH originally into the Communist Party.

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CHAMBERS furnished the following description of KEITH:

Age	In upper twenties in 1935
Height	five feet eight or nine inches
Weight	approximately one hundred sixty pounds
Hair	dark brown
Sex	male
Color	white
Nationality	American - apparently raised on West Coast
Peculiarities	- oriental looking eyes, walked with a slight stoop

CHAMBERS said that J. PETERS had mentioned ~~ASIMOV~~ AZIMOV as a contact, relating that he, J. PETERS, had advised AZIMOV to turn over a discovery, of AZIMOV, on steel alloys, to the Russian Consul at San Francisco. CHAMBERS said he got the impression from J. PETERS that the information concerning AZIMOV'S discovery had come to J. PETERS through KEITH who was an acquaintance of AZIMOV.

CHAMBERS said that he also recalls that AZIMOV, while employed as the head of a research division of a steel company in Chicago, Illinois, believed by CHAMBERS to be U.S. Steel, travelled to New York City occasionally to see BYKOV. CHAMBERS said that on one such occasion he did meet AZIMOV in company with BYKOV in New York City, but he said that this is the only time he can recall having met AZIMOV. The Los Angeles Office has been requested to secure and forward a photograph of MORRIS ASIMOV so that this can be shown to CHAMBERS in regard to the identification of AZIMOV. Photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS have been forwarded to the Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices and the San Francisco Office has been requested to conduct investigation to determine any acquaintance or contact of ISAAC FOLKOFF who may be identical with KEITH.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General T.J. DONEGAN advises that he intends to subpoena MORRIS ASIMOV for appearance before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, during the month of February, 1949 in connection with this case.

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Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

By teletype from the Baltimore Office dated January 14, 1949, it was advised that Colonel CLARENCE S. ~~THORPE~~, United States Army, retired, was formerly stationed at Aberdeen, Maryland, and was in charge of the air field at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The teletype continued that, according to Colonel SMINK, the Navy had sent the forerunner of the ~~Norden Bombsight~~ to the ~~Aberdeen Proving Grounds~~ for tests in 1934 together with explanatory data concerning the sight. Colonel ~~SMINK~~ did not recall FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO ever trying to borrow the papers pertaining to the sight or to see the sight itself. He knew, however, that RENO was actively working on bomb ballistic tables at the Ballistics Research Laboratory at Aberdeen. It was also reported in the same teletype by Colonel ~~SIMON~~ that RENO conferred concerning the sight with representatives of Norden together with Colonel H. H. ~~ZORNIG~~, Dr. R. H. ~~KENT~~ and Dr. L. S. ~~DEDERICK~~. This conference was reported to have taken place at the Ballistics Research Laboratory in late 1937 or early 1938. It was pointed out, however, that KENT, DEDERICK and ZORNIG do not recall RENO having been present at this conference.

By teletype dated January 20, 1949, from the Seattle Office it was reported that Colonel CLARENCE S. THORPE, United States Army Air Force, retired, stated he was at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds from September, 1936 to January, 1940. THORPE stated that he was not personally acquainted with RENO but probably met him through Colonel ZORNIG, who was in charge of the Research and Development Division, APG, under whom RENO worked. In this teletype, THORPE advised that he had been responsible for the physical security of the bombsight and the confidential manual pertaining thereto. According to Colonel THORPE, RENO never had access to the bombsight vault or to the bombsight manual. He pointed out, however, he did not know the extent of RENO'S knowledge of the Norden Sight. Colonel THORPE stated that C. L. ~~NORDEN~~ and T. H. ~~BARTH~~, representatives of Norden Company were at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in 1937 or early 1938. Colonel THORPE, however, could not recall attending any conference with these individuals.

Mr. OSCAR C. WEITZBERG, Assistant to the President of the Carl L. Norden Company, 141 Broadway, New York City, upon reviewing his records ascertained that CARL L. ~~NORDEN~~ was in the United States for a temporary period prior to August, 1937, at which time he departed from the

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United States and returned to his home at Zurich, Switzerland. Mr. WEITZBERG further ascertained that NORDEN returned to the United States on April 12, 1938, residing here until November 12, 1938, when he again returned to his residence in Switzerland. Mr. WEITZBERG stated that he did not anticipate the arrival in the United States again of Mr. NORDEN until March, 1949. At the present time Mr. NORDEN is residing at his usual residence #36 Weinberger Strasse, Zurich, Switzerland.

As set out in the statement of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO dated December 13, 1948, at New York, RENO stated that on one occasion he furnished CARL (who was later identified as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS) with information concerning a theory that he had of his own knowledge pertaining to what might be termed a bombsight. The diagram turned over to CHAMBERS, according to RENO, represented his own conclusions of his operations of a bombsight and did not represent any actual bombsight. In a statement dated January 10, 1949 at Albuquerque, New Mexico, RENO stated regarding the allegation that he drew or sketched plans for a bombsight for CHAMBERS, that he may or may not have drawn this sketch of a bombsight and was not quite sure concerning his original statement. He further stated that he had no access to information in 1937 or 1938 regarding the Norden Bombsight and as a matter of fact did not see the Norden Bombsight until 1942.

T. H. BARTH, President of the Carl L. Norden, Incorporated, 141 Broadway, New York City, advised SA ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on January 26, 1949, that he and CARL L. NORDEN visited Aberdeen Proving Grounds on two or possibly three occasions during the time Colonel THORPE was stationed there, and probably during the years 1937 or 1938. BARTH stated that he and NORDEN were well acquainted with Colonel THORPE while the latter was stationed at Wright Field, Ohio. BARTH considered Colonel THORPE the outstanding expert in the Army Air Force on the use of the Norden Bombsight and bombing technique. BARTH stated that he and NORDEN contacted Colonel THORPE at Wright Field on many occasions prior to 1937. BARTH believed that NORDEN and himself visited Colonel THORPE more out of courtesy and a desire for a social contact rather than on any official business. He recalled that Colonel THORPE was always anxious that he and NORDEN should visit with him in order that they might discuss mutual problems. BARTH recalled that he visited THORPE at THORPE'S residence with NORDEN on two occasions and may also have visited with him at the air field of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. He recalled that Colonel ZORNIG was present on one of these occasions together with four or five other Army officers who were stationed at the

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Proving Grounds. BARTH stated that he recalled no conference particularly relating to the Norden Sight inasmuch as Colonel THORPE for several years prior thereto was well acquainted with its working and general mechanism. He stated, however, that incidental to other discussions they may well have conferred on the sight in an informal manner. At no time did BARTH recall having met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO or a person answering his description.

As background, Mr. BARTH stated that Colonel THORPE had two sights at Aberdeen and maintained the same together with his bombing statistics in a vault under his personal supervision. BARTH impressed the point that THORPE was most conscientious in preserving the security of the Norden Sight. BARTH recalled that the Norden Sight had been developed as early as 1922 and good results were obtained with the Sight in its then initial stage of development. In 1929, the Navy standardized it and changes were made to keep pace with the existing plane and altitude conditions under which bombings were made. Mr. BARTH further stated that the Norden Sight as developed in 1937 continued without considerable change and was the same sight used in World War II and with which Colonel THORPE was then working.

Mr. BARTH recalled that the reasons for the sights being at Aberdeen in 1937 or 1938 were for experimental phases of bombing techniques. Principally the main points under consideration, were the formation of bombs, the most practical type of fin and weight of the bomb in order that a consistent angle of fall might be obtained when the bomb was released from a moving plane. Mr. BARTH believed that during their visits with Colonel THORPE they discussed with him various types of bombs to go with new ideas on fire control between moving objects and other general items of which Mr. NORDEN has special knowledge.

Mr. BARTH stated that general knowledge on bombsights had been available to persons interested for years prior to 1937. He pointed out specifically such individuals as ~~ESTOPAY~~, ~~MICHELIN~~ and ~~INGLISS~~, all of whom had experimented on bombsights and used navigational and computing methods. He pointed out that a great deal of this information was available to public sources. He also pointed out that many persons are aware of the principles and theories upon which an accurate bombsight might be based, but the difficult portion of the experiment was in "putting the idea into metal" so that it could compute quickly and accurately.

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BARTH pointed out he, himself, together with NORDEN had been working on a sight for twenty-five years and the most difficult phase of it was in applying engineering plans to the theory in mind. Mr. BARTH stated that he could furnish no information concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO nor any idea as to whether he possessed information concerning the Norden Sight. Mr. BARTH in conclusion stated that a Mr. MAURITZ TEN BOSCH is employed at the Norden Laboratories, White Plains, New York. To Mr. BARTH'S recollection, however, Mr. TEN BOSCH never visited Aberdeen Proving Grounds with him and Mr. NORDEN.

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Re: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

NATHAN ~~X~~ MOERMAN, residence 35-34 84th Street, Jackson Heights, New York, an electronics engineer with Potter Instrument Company, 136-56 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing, New York, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on January 12, 1949. He advised that he had been employed at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland from March 1, 1939 to September, 1945. MOERMAN stated that he met FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO in about April, 1939 when the latter was working on mathematical analyses in the Ballistics Research Laboratory. MOERMAN stated that in 1939 there were between 30 and 50 civilian employees at Aberdeen Proving Grounds and at the beginning he came in contact with RENO. He stated, however, that by the nature of their work they were not employed on joint research projects.

MOERMAN said that from 1939 to 1941 he worked in the Ballistics Research Laboratory and thereafter he was transferred to another part of the Grounds to work on experimental phase of bombing; this was in the Arms and Ammunition Division, Instrument Section. Although MOERMAN had no direct business contact with RENO. He did meet him socially in groups on infrequent occasions. MOERMAN felt that they had nothing in common by which close association could be built up. MOERMAN said that RENO had the reputation of being a brilliant mathematician and received official recognition for some phase of his work. MOERMAN also said that RENO was a very moody, taciturn, eccentric character. He was an inveterate drinker of hard liquor, but this habit did not seem to dull his mind and it was accepted as part of his eccentricity.

MOERMAN stated that RENO never discussed his family, relatives or past. His sole preoccupation was his work or mathematical formulas in connection with Aberdeen Research and for his own mental relaxation. MOERMAN did not know of his own knowledge that RENO was accustomed to taking books from the library and then using them at his home. He recalls, however, that RENO after usual working hours spent considerable time in a local restaurant where he was engaged in solitary work or mathematical problems. RENO would drink liquor while deeply engrossed in his own work or problems.

MOERMAN stated he never had any discussion which would lead him to believe RENO was or had been a Communist or Communist sympathizer. He always considered RENO a loyal American citizen.

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MOERMAN said that he never heard of any suspicion directed against RENO; nor was it ever suspected, to MOERMAN'S knowledge, that RENO was ever engaged in work of an espionage nature.

During the interview the names of RENO'S associates were mentioned to MOERMAN and these included WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, GEORGE CROSLEY, KARL, DAVID ZIMMERMAN CARPENTER, "BERNIE", FELIX INSLERMAN, PADDY WHALEN. He advised, however, that he never heard RENO mention these persons as former associates.

MOERMAN believed that for the most part RENO resided alone at Aberdeen, Maryland; his last known residence being in an unknown government housing project. MOERMAN recalled that at one time RENO resided with Dr. DEDERICK, who was in charge of the Mathematical Analysis Unit of Exterior Ballistics.

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ARTHUR S. ~~PETERS~~, 602 Rockland Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York, Professor of Mathematics at New York University, was interviewed by Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE on January 17, 1949. He said that from February, 1943 to January, 1946, he was employed as a mathematician in the Ballistics Research Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Professors ~~EDWARD J. MC SHANE~~, JOHN L. ~~KELLY~~ and J. V. ~~GREEN~~ and PETERS were working in the same section of the Laboratory with RENO. Professor PETERS said that he knew FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO during their joint employment; he said that their only contacts were in the Laboratory. PETERS said that he had resided at Bel Air, Maryland and never recalled meeting RENO on social or business occasions outside the Grounds. PETERS believed that RENO resided for a time in the dormitory barracks established near the entrance to the Post.

The only items of RENO'S background recollected by PETERS were that RENO'S home was formerly at Leadville, Colorado and that prior to coming to the Grounds he had been an astronomer at the University of Virginia.

PETERS stated that he never knew of any other name used by RENO and the name LANCE CLARK was entirely foreign to him.

PETERS stated that the persons who could best furnish information concerning RENO were DR. L. S. DEDERICK, Chief Ballistician and Col. LESLIE SIMON, U. S. Army Officer in Charge of the Post.

DR. PETERS said that RENO had impressed him as a brilliant mathematician and a most conscientious, loyal worker who had received an official citation for extraordinary service on exterior ballistics. RENO'S chief work was in drawing up bombing tables and problems in exterior ballistics. PETERS said that his office was near RENO'S and had worked on joint problems with him.

PETERS stated that at no time had RENO expressed or disclosed his political views, either past or present. He never indicated association or sympathy with the Communist Party or Soviet Russia. As a matter of fact, PETERS stated, he would be very much surprised if RENO had been in the Communist Party. PETERS never knew or suspected that RENO furnished or attempted to furnish any classified information from the files or library of the Proving Grounds to unauthorized

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sources. PETERS stated he knew of no association between WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (whose picture he has seen in the press) and RENO, or of any other suspicious association or event which would indicate RENO had been disloyal or engaged in espionage activity.

ARTHUR S. PETERS had no knowledge that RENO extracted material from the library for use outside the Laboratory. He concluded, however, that RENO was an inveterate student of mathematics and his whole waking hours were devoted to study and research and it might have been possible that he did take his problem from the Laboratory for work at home.

From RENO'S character and the nature of his performance at the Grounds, PETERS found it difficult to surmise that RENO was engaged in any unlawful or subversive activity.

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RE: LISTON OAK

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR. on January 18, 1949.

LISTON OAK was interviewed by SA WILLIAM J. MC CARTHY, JR. on January 18, 1949 in the office of the "Voice of America" 257 West 57th Street, New York City, where he is presently employed.

Concerning LISTON OAK he was a Communist for many years. He broke with the party about 1937. He has opposed the party since that time. Until a few months ago when he took a job with the "Voice of America" he had been the editor of the newspaper, "The New Leader."

LISTON OAK advised he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He added that he first met CHAMBERS around 1931 and was active with CHAMBERS in the John Reed Club of the Communist Party in New York City.

OAK recalled that at one meeting of the club around 1931 he, OAK, suggested that CHAMBERS be assigned to do a job for the club. BILL DUNNE who was then a top functionary of the Party told OAK that CHAMBERS could not do the job because he was doing special work. OAK understood this to mean that CHAMBERS was doing secret work for the Party. He did not ask CHAMBERS what the work was, since a good Communist did not ask such things.

OAK stated that he met CHAMBERS infrequently during the next few years but didn't know at the time, just what CHAMBERS was doing.

After OAK returned from Spain and probably in the Spring of 1938, OAK made a trip to Washington to see JAMES DUNN of the State Department concerning one RUSSELL BLACKWELL, a Trotskyite who had been arrested and jailed in Spain. OAK wanted State Department to aid RUSSELL. OAK was accompanied to Washington by MRS. BLACKWELL. Before OAK left for Washington he had learned that CHAMBERS had broken with Party. OAK secured CHAMBERS' Baltimore address and planned on seeing him. He called CHAMBERS probably from Washington and made an appointment to meet him in a roadside restaurant just out side Baltimore.

OAK advised that on his return from Washington he met CHAMBERS at the roadside restaurant. MRS. BLACKWELL was also present. CHAMBERS told OAK that he had broken with the Party and the Soviets. Further that he had been doing intelligence work for the Soviets in Washington. CHAMBERS stated that he now feared for his life and constantly

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guarded his house with a shotgun.

Mr. OAK could not recall whether or not CHAMBERS mentioned any of the individuals with whom he worked or just what he did.

OAK stated that he advised CHAMBERS to make his story public and in this way he would put the public on notice as to the relationship between CHAMBERS and the Party and thus he could better protect himself.

CHAMBERS advised OAK that he couldn't do this, however, he did say that he had talked with people in the State Department about his work. OAK stated that he was unable to recall anything further about the conversation.

OAK stated that he had seen CHAMBERS a few times since the meeting in 1938. However, they had not discussed CHAMBERS work with the Soviets.

OAK stated that he had seen numerous photographs of ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the papers, also FELIX INSLEMAN and DAVID CARPENTER and JULIAN WADLEIGH. He added that he did not know any of these individuals either by name or from their photos. OAK further stated that he did not recognize BORIS BYKOV, BORRIS HERTY or "PETER" by name or from their descriptions.

In regard to CHAMBERS story about Soviet espionage, OAK stated that he feels that it is true. He bases this on his experiences in the Party and his estimate of CHAMBERS credibility.

OAK added that the most recent address he has for MR. and MRS. RUSSELL BLACKWELL is 194 1st Avenue, New York City.

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RE: REUBEN ~~B.~~ SHEMITZ
276 5th Avenue
New York City

On January 19, 1949, REUBEN B. SHEMITZ was again interviewed at his office, 276 5th Avenue, New York City, by Special Agent ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE. Upon being shown a photograph of GRACE HUTCHINS, SHEMITZ advised that he had seen this person before and the picture stirred his recollection on a person he vaguely recalled having met or seen. SHEMITZ upon further view stated that the picture seemed to fit the person with whom he conversed in May, 1938 about CHAMBERS. He stated that the person named GRACE had a slight Harvard accent, and was very cultured. He believed that if he saw the person and heard her voice he would definitely recognize her. SHEMITZ advised that the name HUTCHINS had no significance to him.

SHEMITZ referred to his diary for May 19, 1938. Entries thereon reflected that he had been in court most of the day. In such event he would have been available for office consultation after 4:30 P.M. The diary contained an entry, probably in the handwriting of one of SHEMITZ'S three secretaries, as follows: "4:40 P.M. MISS STEVENS." SHEMITZ advised that this was the only entry in his diary pertaining to the episode. In reconstructing the course of events SHEMITZ presumed that while he was out of the office GRACE (who will be referred to herein as GRACE HUTCHINS) called at his office and left a note addressed to him with her business address and telephone number thereon. SHEMITZ believed that he called GRACE and made an appointment to meet her in his office. In this phone call or later in his office, GRACE indicated an urgent desire to ascertain the whereabouts of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and said it was a matter of life or death. In the initial phone call, SHEMITZ stated he would not divulge any information concerning CHAMBERS or his whereabouts until and unless he met GRACE in person and was assured of her good faith. As a result GRACE came to his office the same day.

It may be pointed out that SHEMITZ knew in 1938 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been a member of the Communist Party; that he had left the Party and ceased whatever work in which he had been engaged for the Party; that because of this he was fearful for his life and the safety of his family; that he was concealing his whereabouts lest harm befall them.

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Knowing these facts SHEMITZ demanded GRACE HUTCHINS prove her sincerity and good faith in seeking CHAMBERS whereabouts, inasmuch, as she repeatedly impressed on SHEMITZ the importance of CHAMBERS contacting her.

With reference to the note left by GRACE, SHEMITZ stated he had no knowledge of the person referred to as STEVE therein; nor, did he know the identity of the MISS STEVENS referred to in his diary. He knew, however, of no former client by that name.

In his conversation with HUTCHINS, SHEMITZ said that HUTCHINS indicated that she knew CHAMBERS and his wife very well and that she was friendly disposed toward them. He did recall her saying that ESTHER and the children would be safe and no harm would come to them. At no time did HUTCHINS make any express threat or indicate that harm would come to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. SHEMITZ said, however, there was an inference in her statement that he might not be safe. This inference was apparent to SHEMITZ because HUTCHINS did not include assurance for him in her statement and further SHEMITZ knew CHAMBERS was 'on the dodge' because of his withdrawal from Communist Party activities. It appeared to SHEMITZ that HUTCHINS also knew CHAMBERS was hiding out, but this was not a matter for discussion in their meeting. HUTCHINS' sole purpose apparently was to have CHAMBERS or his wife, contact her; however, SHEMITZ, although advised it was on an important matter, never learned the real reason for the urgency.

SHEMITZ stated that he did not know the whereabouts of CHAMBERS at the time, but agreed to try to contact him. SHEMITZ said he apparently tried to contact CHAMBERS through his mother at telephone Lynbrook 2130 W. A notation of this number and the words "Pikesville, Maryland 844 F -12 oper. 91" appeared on the note in SHEMITZ' handwriting. SHEMITZ said he was not successful in locating CHAMBERS and made no further efforts beyond making two phone calls. GRACE HUTCHINS never again contacted him. SHEMITZ recalled that sometime later he either met CHAMBERS by chance on the street or by appointment in a Childs Restaurant at 32nd Street and 6th Avenue. He then told CHAMBERS of HUTCHINS message and visit to the office. CHAMBERS evidenced no outward reaction or concern. SHEMITZ said, however, because of CHAMBERS nature he would not openly express surprise or anxiety.

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SHEMITZ stated he was not intimately aware of CHAMBERS activities, associations or work in the Communist Party underground since he has not seen him more than ten times in the 16 years of his married life.

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RE: GRACE HUTCHINS
~~REUBEN SHEMITZ~~

Reference is made to previous interview with REUBEN SHEMITZ and the text of the notes delivered to SHEMITZ by GRACE HUTCHINS as set out in the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948 at New York.

By letter dated January 3, 1949, from New York, the FBI Laboratory was requested to make an examination of the handwriting appearing on the letter addressed to MR. SHEMITZ dated May 19, 1938 and the notation on a piece of paper: "GRACE and her friend STEVE must get in touch with you immediately," with the known handwriting of GRACE HUTCHINS. By report dated January 6, 1949, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the writing on the top half of the letter of May 19, 1938 and the notation quoted above were written by GRACE HUTCHINS.

GRACE HUTCHINS, residence 85 Bedford Street, New York City, Executive Secretary of Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. CALLANT and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE at her office on January 20, 1949. MISS HUTCHINS advised that she was born at Boston, Massachusetts of a family with a long American lineage. Her father was associated with the Boston law firm of HUTCHINS and WHEELER, prominent in the Massachusetts Bar. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she has resided in New York City since 1917.

In 1926 while Business Manager for the now defunct publication "Old World Tomorrow," MISS HUTCHINS stated she met ESTHER SHEMITZ, who was then its advertising manager. MISS HUTCHINS advised that during 1926-1927 she went on a world tour. On her return to New York City she renewed her association with ESTHER SHEMITZ and continued to see her rather frequently up to 1931. During part of this time ESTHER was studying art.

In 1930 MISS HUTCHINS met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who was then a writer for the "Daily Worker". She recalled that CHAMBERS was not employed very long with the "Daily Worker", before he ceased the employment and commenced writing for "New Masses" and on a free lance basis.

MISS HUTCHINS stated that in 1931 she was a witness at

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the civil marriage ceremony of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ESTHER SHEMITZ at New York City Hall.

Throughout the interview MISS HUTCHINS sought to categorize CHAMBERS as a liar and generally defame his reputation and character. She pointed to inconsistencies in his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as to the date he left the Communist Party, and his reported employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. She said that his co-worker at the "Daily Worker" distrusted him and ESTHER SHEMITZ' friends were not happy on learning she intended to marry him. HUTCHINS also heard that CHAMBERS had homosexual tendencies and that on one occasion he had been in a mental institution. MISS HUTCHINS did not enlarge upon her statement, nor did she offer proof of the accuracy of the same.

MISS HUTCHINS was questioned concerning the nature and purpose of her visit to REUBEN B. SHEMITZ in 1938. Reference in this connection is made to the result of an interview with SHEMITZ and the texts of the two messages left by one GRACE for delivery to SHEMITZ' sister, MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

MISS HUTCHINS said that in 1934 or 1935 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS asked her for a loan of money, claiming that he desired to have his teeth fixed, which according to MISS HUTCHINS were in an advanced stage of decay. MISS HUTCHINS said she loaned CHAMBERS \$50.00 for the purpose stated. She said the loan was made in cash and no note or other receipt was taken from CHAMBERS. MISS HUTCHINS said the loan was never repaid and she could not remember whether CHAMBERS ever had his teeth fixed. MISS HUTCHINS stated that between 1934 and 1937 she saw CHAMBERS occasionally but did not know of any activity engaged in by him with the exception of his free lance writing. She recalled that CHAMBERS and his wife were residing on a farm in New Jersey and she had visited them there. From 1934 or 1935 (the time of the loan) to 1937 MISS HUTCHINS said that she never asked CHAMBERS for repayment of the loan.

She said that in 1937 she was in need of money and thus tried to get in touch with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS through REUBEN SHEMITZ for the purpose of asking CHAMBERS for repayment. MISS HUTCHINS stated that this was the sole reason for her visit to SHEMITZ in 1937. It is to be noted that SHEMITZ, his diary and the notes turned over to this

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Bureau reflect the date of her visit as May, 1938.

MISS HUTCHINS' recollection is that she first called SHEMITZ on the phone and then made an appointment to visit him on the afternoon of the same day. MISS HUTCHINS said she met SHEMITZ in his office and inquired as to the whereabouts of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and his wife. She said she mentioned nothing about the loan to SHEMITZ. She further recalled that SHEMITZ said "they do not want to be found" and from this, MISS HUTCHINS concluded that CHAMBERS had left the Communist Party and ceased his work for the Party. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she did not know the nature of the work performed by him for the Communist Party. MISS HUTCHINS said that she had never told SHEMITZ her need for getting in touch with CHAMBERS was 'a matter of life or death,' nor did she indicate any urgency whatsoever. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she had never made any implied threat of violence against CHAMBERS to SHEMITZ. She further denied that she went to SHEMITZ as an emissary for some Communist Party functionary who sought to learn CHAMBERS whereabouts. She stated that she did not know at the time that CHAMBERS had left the Communist Party and it was only SHEMITZ' remark which lead her to conclude that he had done so. She reiterated that this conclusion was solely based on SHEMITZ' remark.

MISS HUTCHINS further denied saying to SHEMITZ that ESTHER SHEMITZ and her children would be safe and that CHAMBERS should contact her immediately.

MISS HUTCHINS recalled that her message to SHEMITZ was oral; she did not remember leaving a written note for SHEMITZ. She was startled on learning that such a note was in existence, although newspaper accounts made previous reference to one such written note. MISS HUTCHINS stated that she did not recall any person by the name of STEVE or MISS STEVENS in connection with this incident, nor, did she recall requesting SHEMITZ to have CHAMBERS contact 'STEVE' or herself. MISS HUTCHINS denied knowing ALEXANDER STEVENS, with aliases, J. V. Peters, Steve Miller. At this point, although admitting work for the Communist Party in labor research, she was not closely associated with Communist Party Headquarters and its intimate activities. She further stated that she did not know FELIX INSLERMAN or ALGER HISS, nor of any connection between them and CHAMBERS. She further stated she only knew DAVID CARPENTER as a writer for the "Daily Worker" and as an organizer for the Party in Texas.

MISS HUTCHINS was requested to furnish a statement over

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her signature setting out her recollection of the SHEMITZ episode. She stated she would not do so until she consulted a lawyer for advice.

MISS HUTCHINS was not furnished with the text of the notes written by her; nor, was she advised that they were dated May 19, 1938. She was not interrogated at length in view of her possible appearance before the Grand Jury at which time her notes could be used as evidence. MISS HUTCHINS was not a cooperative witness. It is further noted that the Labor Research Association Inc. is included in a list of Communist organizations as classified by the Attorney General according Section 3 Part III of Executive Order 9835.

MISS HUTCHINS volunteered that she is a firm believer in the Constitution of the Communist Party and that upon learning indirectly from SHEMITZ that CHAMBERS had severed his connection with the Party, she made no further attempts to contact him. She pointed out that she has been affiliated with the Communist Party for 21 years and in 1936 ran for the office of State Comptroller on the Communist Party ticket.

Background of GRACE HUTCHINS

GRACE HUTCHINS resides 85 Bedford Street, New York City. She is employed by the Labor Research Association, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

In 1941 she was assistant to ROBERT W. DUNN, Executive Secretary of Labor Research Association, Inc. She was one of original signers of Articles of Incorporation of Labor Research Association on December 17, 1930. MISS HUTCHINS was born on August 19, 1885, at Boston, Massachusetts.

GRACE HUTCHINS is mentioned in "American Labor Who's Who for 1925." In 1936 she registered as a voter of Communist Party from 85 Bedford Street, New York City. In 1938 and 1941 she was Communist Party Candidate for office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.

An article appeared in November, 1934 issue of "The Office Worker." There also appeared a letter from GRACE HUTCHINS which stated that in 1927 after travelling and study in the Soviet Union, she joined

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the Communist Party. At that time, in 1934, she was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of New York on the Communist ticket.

In 1941 she was a member of the League of American Writers. In March, 1945, Confidential Informant [] advised HUTCHINS was a member of the SACCO VANZETTI CLUB of the Communist Political Association.

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INFORMATION FURNISHED BY GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH

The following information is being reported by SA JOHN J. DANAHY:

On the evening of January 19, 1949; THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, requested that an Agent of this office be present during an interview of GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH. RUMRICH, who is the former subject of the Bureau case entitled "GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, was, et al; ESPIONAGE - G; INTERNAL SECURITY - G," had indicated to Assistant United States Attorney LAURITANO, of the Southern District of New York, that he had information of value in the current investigation. RUMRICH is now in Federal custody at New York awaiting sentencing on Mail Fraud charges, to which he has pleaded guilty.

SA DANAHY, MR. DONEGAN, FRED STRINE and RAYMOND WHEARTY, Special Assistants to the Attorney General, and MR. RUMRICH'S counsel attended the interview of RUMRICH, which took place in MR. DONEGAN'S office. RUMRICH related that in late 1937, while in contact with members of the German espionage ring operating in New York City, one of the German Agents named SCHMIDT asked RUMRICH if he had any State Department contacts. RUMRICH replied that while in the United States Army in 1934 he had made application for a position in the State Department and as a result of this application received a reply from that Department indicating that he would be considered in the event of an opening. On the day following the inquiry made by SCHMIDT of RUMRICH, SCHMIDT instructed RUMRICH to direct a letter of inquiry concerning his application to the State Department and at this time, according to RUMRICH; SCHMIDT furnished him with a State Department room number which he can no longer recall, which room number was to be affixed to the address on the envelope.

RUMRICH continued that SCHMIDT told him that as a result of this correspondence RUMRICH would hear from one or two persons, who would identify themselves by the passwords "AMUR" or "LENA." According to RUMRICH; SCHMIDT advised that arrangements would then be made for a meeting between RUMRICH and "AMUR" or "LENA" and at this meeting "AMUR" or "LENA"

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would produce a blue sheet of paper bearing an address in Montevideo, Uruguay. RUIRICH states that he knew this address at the time but has since forgotten it. According to RUIRICH, SCHMIDT instructed him that upon recognizing this address he was to take it and, in turn, he was to furnish "AMUR" or "LENA" with a since forgotten address in Veracruz, Mexico, which had been furnished him for this purpose by SCHMIDT. The mechanics of this exchange were as follows: RUIRICH was to take the blue sheet of paper and tear off the portion bearing the Montevideo address and place the Veracruz address on the remaining portion of the blue sheet.

RUIRICH stated that as a result of these instructions by SCHMIDT he wrote a letter to the State Department and three or four days later received a call at work from a man who identified himself by the password "AMUR." By agreement made during this telephone call, RUIRICH met "AMUR" that evening in the lobby of the Hotel Taft in New York City. RUIRICH states that he was able to identify "AMUR" because he had instructed him in his telephone conversation to carry a copy of the "Christian Science Monitor."

RUIRICH states that after meeting "AMUR" they proceeded to a restaurant several blocks north of the hotel where "AMUR" produced a Montevideo address on a piece of blue paper. RUIRICH states that he accepted this address and furnished "AMUR" with the Veracruz address. RUIRICH states that subsequently he advised one of his German principals; one SANDERS, of this meeting in a letter directed to SANDERS at a Dundee, Scotland, mail drop. RUIRICH states that at a subsequent meeting with SCHMIDT he furnished him with the Montevideo address which he had obtained from "AMUR" and SCHMIDT then told him that he would have to act as a New York City mail drop for five or six letters. He would be able to recognize these letters as distinguished from his own mail because they would bear the number thirty-two or the number sixteen on the lower left-hand corner of the envelope. RUIRICH states that SCHMIDT instructed him to forward all letters bearing the number thirty-two to one AMURAL GERHISS, Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, Maryland, and in forwarding these letters he was to insert a middle initial to the name AMURAL GERHISS, which was to correspond with

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the numbered sequence of the letter; thus, in the first letter he should insert the initial "A," in the second the initial "B," etc. Letters which he received bearing the number sixteen on the envelope RUMRICH states he was to forward to J. ABBOT, care of General Delivery, Brooklyn, New York.

RUMRICH states that he received four letters which he forwarded to GERHIES and on the day he received the fifth he was visited by another German Agent, ~~one~~ SCHLUETTER, who took the letter from him and disposed of it in a manner unknown to RUMRICH. RUMRICH states that he received no letters bearing the number sixteen on them.

With reference to the described exchange of addresses previously mentioned, RUMRICH states that SCHMIDT described this exchange to him as a temporary working agreement between two agencies gathering intelligence information in the United States, which agencies RUMRICH states he understood to be German and Russian intelligence agencies. RUMRICH states that SCHMIDT described the Montevideo address to him as a place where passports were being forged for prospective candidates in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which SCHMIDT described as "The Amur Lena Brigade."

RUMRICH states that SCHMIDT advised him that this activity was carried on with the assistance of the Chief of the Latin-American Division of the United States State Department. RUMRICH continued that SCHMIDT has told him in the course of meetings that valuable industrial espionage was being carried on by AMTORG in the United States and that NELSON ROCKEFELLER, who was then employed as a correspondent for a nationwide newspaper chain, had made an agreement at Mobile, Alabama, with one ARISTEDES OBOLOS, who, according to RUMRICH was the reputed head of Soviet espionage in North America. According to RUMRICH, this agreement by OBOLOS and ROCKEFELLER was that in the event of a Soviet revolution in the United States no members of the ROCKEFELLER family would be liquidated but they would deliver their assets to the Soviets and, in turn, would be appointed Commissars of Oil in the Soviet United States.

RUMRICH stated that SCHMIDT had given him a general picture of the post-Soviet United States, in which the following persons would direct

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the destinies of this country: EARL BROWDER would be President; WILLIAM Z. FOSTER would be Vice President; one LIVINSKY would be the Political Chief of the Communist Party in the United States; and an IVAN PROKOPIEFF (phonetic) would be Minister of War.

RULRICH continued his narrative by stating that in February, 1938, he was in the custody of Special Agents of the State Department and Detectives of the New York City Police Department, Alien Squad, over a period of four or five days. During this time, RULRICH states that he was kept on Governors Island in custody for one night, spent another night at Federal Detention Headquarters where he was booked under an assumed name, and on a third evening was booked in a New York City Police Department precinct under a false name. RULRICH stated that subsequently he was held for several days in a room at the Hotel New Yorker. While there, he was visited for a period of about ten minutes by the man who was previously known to him as "AMUR." RULRICH states that this visit, in the absence of other witnesses, was obviously arranged with the State Department Special Agents by "AMUR," who, after entering the room at the hotel, told RULRICH that he was a State Department employee and warned him that his testimony in the matter at hand should concern itself solely with German espionage. He states that "AMUR" instructed him that he should forget everything which he knew concerning the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Soviet intelligence activities if he knew what was good for his family. RULRICH stated that at this time he had parents in Czechoslovakia and his wife and children were in Missoula, Montana, and because of fear for their safety he complied with "AMUR'S" demand.

RULRICH can only describe "AMUR" as being in his middle thirties, over six feet tall, slim, well-groomed and well spoken and obviously of American birth. RULRICH states that one of the State Department Agents who left the room to allow this interview was a MR. TUBBS, while one of the New York City Detectives was a MR. MURRAY.

RULRICH continued that after several days' detention at the hotel, he was turned over to Agents of the New York Office of the FBI and, in particular, to former SA LEON TURROU. He stated that in his conversations with former Agent TURROU he endeavored on several occasions to

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indicate that he had knowledge of espionage activities other than German but that on each occasion TURROU turned the conversation away and eventually told him that he knew what RUMRICH knew and didn't want to hear about it. RUMRICH states that at this time TURROU told him to concentrate on German espionage since at that time the Soviet Union was a friendly nation and RUMRICH'S knowledge of their activities would be exceedingly harmful to relations between the Soviet and the United States if allowed to leak out. RUMRICH states that he was never questioned directly by TURROU or any other office concerning Soviet espionage. He further advised that the German intelligence agents SCHMIDT and SCHLUETER escaped this country during the roundup of subjects in the RUMRICH case and were never apprehended.

A review of the case entitled "GUENTHER GUSTAV RUMRICH, was, et al; ESPIONAGE - G; INTERNAL SECURITY - G" reflects that SCHLUETER probably is KARL SCHLUETER, fugitive in that case, and SCHMIDT and SANDERS, whose first names are unknown, are also very probably the two fugitives named with SCHLUETER in the RUMRICH case.

With reference to the allegations made by RUMRICH that assistance was being rendered to an underground group supplying passports for prospective candidates in the American Lincoln Brigade by the Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, it is noted that LAURENCE DUGGAN held that position at that time and on December 10, 1948, when interviewed by Bureau Agents in the current investigation, DUGGAN advised that he strongly sympathized with the Loyalist case in Spain and had made a contribution of about \$10.00 to this cause.

MR. T. J. DONEGAN advised Agent DANAHY that he desired a preliminary investigation be made to verify the basic facts in the RUMRICH story prior to having RUMRICH testify before the Grand Jury. MR. DONEGAN indicated that there is a possible basis for the story in view of CHAMBERS' allegation of the use of German boats to transmit Russian microfilm.

A further review of the RUMRICH file indicates that since RUMRICH'S release by Federal Authorities after serving a term for conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act, RUMRICH has been in police difficulties in several instances and locations throughout the United States. Assistant

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United States Attorney LAURITANO, of the Southern District of New York, has advised that at the present time the charges under which RUIRICH is being held are the outgrowth of a bald fraud attempted by RUIRICH in which he solicited doctors and hospitals throughout the nation, offering to supply them with prepared slides of various microbes. RUIRICH received numerous orders for these prepared slides, accompanied by checks from the intended purchasers. He appropriated all of these checks to his personal use, made no effort to procure the slides and as a matter of fact, according to MR. LAURITANO, had no intention to ever furnish the slides. The numerous scrapes in which RUIRICH has become involved suggests a possible psychopathic condition on the part of RUIRICH and the possibility exists that RUIRICH may have concocted the afore-mentioned story for the purpose of delaying or mitigating his sentence on the Mail Fraud charges.

At the present time, this office is reviewing the RUIRICH case file in an effort to verify the salient points of RUIRICH'S story and, thereafter, a decision will be made as to whether a complete investigation of this matter will be conducted.

The Bureau was advised of the above facts by New York teletype dated January 20, 1949, and requested to check its files for any pertinent information. The Mobile and Baltimore Offices were likewise requested to review their files for any information which would be of assistance in this matter.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~RE: HORACE ALTON INGRAM

At the request of Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS DONEGAN, the writer together with Special Agent LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE interviewed HORACE ALTON INGRAM at this office today.

Mr. INGRAM had previously appeared before the Grand Jury and he was questioned immediately following his presence in the Grand Jury Room.

At the outset of this interview it was pointed out to Mr. INGRAM that the interviewing Agents were well aware of the story that he had previously told to Agents of the F.B.I. in Atlanta, Georgia and he was also told that the Agents were aware that he had just testified before the Grand Jury. He was asked if there was anything that he wished to add to the testimony that he had previously given or if there was anything that he wished to clarify. He stated that there was nothing further that he wished to add and he reiterated the fact that the information he had previously given was the truth. He was then shown the full length picture of ALGER HISS that was taken at the F.B.I. Office immediately following the arraignment of ALGER HISS on December 16, 1948 and he was asked if this was the same individual whom he had met in Washington in 1937 and who had approached him to do errands for him. After looking at the picture for a few minutes, he stated that this definitely was not the same individual. He was then shown the full face and side face picture of ALGER HISS that was taken on December 16, 1948, immediately following the arraignment of ALGER HISS and INGRAM again stated that this individual did not appear to be the same as the individual he had previously mentioned.

INGRAM further stated that the individual whom he thinks may be ALGER HISS spoke with a foreign accent. He was questioned as to whether he meant foreign in that it was the accent of an individual from a country other than the United States and he advised that that was the fact. He was then asked if he believed the tall individual who approached him in 1937 in Washington, D.C. was of Jewish extraction. To this he replied that the tall individual who approached him in 1937 in Washington, D.C. was in all probability Jewish or Italian because this individual was dark skinned and had very black hair.

It should be noted that such description does not fit that of ALGER HISS.

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INGRAM insisted that the picture that he had observed in the newspapers showing ALGER and DONALD HISS entering the Court House at the time the publicity first appeared in the newspapers appeared to him to be the same individual as the one who approached him in Washington.

INGRAM again was questioned as to his reputation for being a drinker and he readily admitted that he had the reputation for being a bit of a drinker. He was asked if at any time he had ever been in any institution or hospital. He stated that on one occasion in the late 1930's his father had had him committed to a farm in Georgia for drunkenness. He stated that his father did this in order to try to cure him of his habit of habitual drunkenness. He advised that the only other time he was in a hospital was in 1945 when he was in a veteran's hospital because of a heart condition and a bad stomach.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mr. INGRAM was escorted by the Agents to the 14th floor where he was turned over to the guard (Deputy U.S. Marshal) who stated that he would inform Mr. DONEGAN that we had completed the interview with INGRAM.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN:

It is noted that on interview by Agents of the Washington Field Office in February, 1942 BENJAMIN ~~MANDEL~~ suggested that EPHRAIM ~~SCHWARTZMAN~~, a former Communist, be interviewed concerning ALGER HISS. ~~MANDEL~~ said that SCHWARTZMAN was believed to have had a contact at the Department of State who might possibly have been ALGER HISS.

EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN was interviewed in New York City by Special Agent H. FLETCHER in February, 1942 but stated that he did not know ALGER HISS by name. He stated that he knew a few people in the State Department, but that he could not connect the name of ALGER HISS with any of his acquaintances in the State Department.

For purposes of re-interviewing EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN in order that the photographs of ALGER HISS could be shown him, and in order that the names of any contact of SCHWARTZMAN'S at the State Department could be ascertained, the office of Local 338, Grocery Clerks Union, 152 West 42nd Street, was contacted. That office advised that SCHWARTZMAN, who at one time was president of this local, was no longer associated with the union. Inquiries to locate him disclosed that SCHWARTZMAN had lived at 25-39 99th Street, Queens, New York City, until October, 1947 and at 139 West 95th Street until May, 1948, under the names EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN and FRED ~~COLEMAN~~. From May, 1948 to September 7, 1948 he was employed at and resided at Grand Mountain Hotel, Greenfield Park, New York.

ABE ~~STEINHORN~~, former manager of this hotel, presently residing at Walden, New York, subsequently advised that he had received a communication from the Unemployment Division of New York State listing SCHWARTZMAN'S address at the beginning of 1949 as 945 South Grand View, Los Angeles, California. STEINHORN said that SCHWARTZMAN had used the name FRED ~~SCHWARTZMAN~~ while in his employ. Accordingly, the Los Angeles Office has been requested to interview SCHWARTZMAN.

It is noted that the naturalization record of SCHWARTZMAN on file at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflects that SCHWARTZMAN was born on September 3, 1902 at Winitza, Russia; entered the United States on January 11, 1921 on the SS FINLAND; and was naturalized as United States citizen on February 4, 1929. On petition for naturalization SCHWARTZMAN listed his employment in 1928 as Secretary, Worker's School.

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LABORATORY REPORTS:

In referenced report it is stated that letter dated January 4, 1949, was directed to the FBI Laboratory enclosing typewritten letter dated July 25, 1940, signed "ROBERTA M. FANSLER". For the purposes of this report, this letter will hereinafter be referred to as K-198.

By letter dated January 6, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the typewriter which was used to type K-198 was not used to type Q-6 through Q-69, or any of the known specimens that have been identified as identical with known typewriting specimens in this case.

Q-5 through Q-69 have been identified in the referenced report as the documents which Mr. CHAMBERS stated were turned over to him by ALGER HISS. Q-6 through Q-69 have been identified by the Laboratory as having been typed on a Woodstock typewriter. The typewriter that typed Q-5 has not been definitely identified.

Also in referenced report it was pointed out that on January 4, 1949, that three original letters and two carbon copies of letters signed by ALGER HISS, secured from the file of Dr. JAMES T. SHOTWELL, an official of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. At the same time there were also forwarded to the FBI Laboratory an original letter and two carbon copies of letters secured from the file of ALGER HISS at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. For the purposes of this report, these eight specimens hereinafter will be referred to as K-199 through K-206.

By letter dated January 6, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that the typewriters which were used to type K-199 through K-206 were not used to type Q-6 through Q-69, and that furthermore, these specimens K-199 through K-206 were not identical with the other known specimens that have been identified by the FBI Laboratory.

By letter dated January 5, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory two typewritten letters signed by ALGER HISS, the first of these letters dated April 15, 1947, and the other June 26, 1947. The letters were addressed to the Dalton School, 108 East 89th Street, New York, New York, and were typed on stationery with the letterhead of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The first of these letters will hereinafter be known as

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K-214 and the second as K-215. By letter dated January 7, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the typewriters used to type K-214 and K-215 were not used to type Q-6 through Q-69.

On January 14, 1949, there was transmitted to the FBI Laboratory a bound volume of a thesis written by PRISCILLA HISS at the time she was studying for her Masters Degree at Columbia University. This thesis was entitled, "JOHN HARRINGTON AND ORLANDO FURIOSO". The thesis was submitted by PRISCILLA HISS in May, 1929, and consisted of forty-nine typewritten pages and four typewritten pages entitled, "Biography". This thesis was delivered personally to the Bureau by SA NORMAN P. BAGWELL.

For the purposes of this report, this thesis will be referred to hereafter as K-303.

By letter dated January 18, 1949, the FBI Laboratory reported that the thesis prepared by PRISCILLA HOBSON (maiden name of PRISCILLA HISS) and which is in a bound volume described as K-303, has been compared with Q-5 through Q-69 and it was concluded the typewriter which was used to prepare the thesis submitted by PRISCILLA HOBSON was not the machine used to type Q-5 or was not the machine used to type Q-6 through Q-69. The Laboratory further concluded that a comparison of the corrections, hand lettering, spelling, typographical errors, etc., in the thesis with those in Q-5 through Q-69 does not disclose individual characteristics or habits sufficient for a conclusion identifying or eliminating Mrs. HISS as the person who typed or corrected the questioned documents, Q-5 through Q-69. There were noted proof reader marks appearing in the thesis and on some of the questioned documents which, according to the Laboratory, were not sufficiently distinctive for a conclusion to be reached. According to the Laboratory, the misspelling in the questioned documents appears more on the order of typographical errors rather than lack of knowledge in spelling of words. The hand lettering used as corrections in many places on Q-6 through Q-69 is too limited in comparison with the known handprinting, as well as not being sufficiently comparable for a conclusion to be reached. However, the shape of the "small letter R", which is hand printed on some of the questioned documents, is not common with the form of the "hand printed R" appearing on some pages of the thesis.

Through investigation it was ascertained that the Woodstock typewriter #N-253355, had originally been in Washington, D.C., and that it was presently owned by WILLIAM JOHNSON, Yonkers, New York.

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Investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Yonkers, New York, and it was ascertained that Woodstock typewriter #N-253355 was now the property of the Kimball Paper and Supply Company, 75 South Broadway, Yonkers, New York. Mr. RALPH C. WEBB, owner of this company, advised that there was a tag on this machine that indicated that it had been purchased from WILLIAM JOHNSON, Yonkers, New York, and that JOHNSON, in turn, had purchased it from the United Typewriter and Adding Machine Company, Inc., 813 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. A specimen of this typewriter was secured and was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned and known specimens in this case. Hereafter this specimen will be referred to as K-291.

By letter dated January 13, 1949, the FBI Laboratory advised that it had concluded that the typewriter which typed K-291 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69.

Through investigation it was ascertained that a Woodstock typewriter, #N-238067, which originally had been in Washington, D.C., was now in the possession of Mrs. ANNA T. CLARK, 389 Mulry Lane, Lawrence, New York. At the time Mrs. CLARK was interviewed, she advised that this typewriter had been left in her home by a Mr. JAMES GRAY in August, 1947. A specimen of this typewriter was secured and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. Hereafter this specimen will be referred to as K-300.

By letter dated January 17, 1949, the FBI Laboratory concluded that the machine which was used to type K-300 was not used to type specimens Q-6 through Q-69. Further, the Laboratory concluded that K-300 was not typed on the machine which was used to type specimen Q-5.

On January 20, 1949, there were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory four typewritten specimens which were to be compared with the known and questioned specimens in possession of the Bureau. Three of the enclosed specimens were obtained from PENDLETON HERRING, former Executive Secretary, Carnegie Corporation, and now the President of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York. These letters are dated respectively April 23, 1948, May 19, 1948, and June 9, 1948. The fourth specimen is a letter addressed to Mr. DEVEREUX JOSEPH, New York Life Insurance Company. This letter is dated August 5, 1948. Results of the FBI Laboratory examination will be recorded upon the completion of the same.

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It is noted that investigation by Agents of the Washington Field Office concerning ALGER HISS reflected information from a confidential source available to the Washington Field Office that Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, of Cabin Number Three, Mount Airy Road, Croton, New York, was in communication with ALGER HISS at Washington, D. C., on at least five occasions during August, 1945 and again, also that Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, of 110 East 87th Street, New York City, was in communication with ALGER HISS, at Washington, D. C., about May 5, 1946.

In connection with Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, it is noted that information was received by this office that a Doctor SCHNEIDER was a member of a group of the Psychiatric Division of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, who distributed a pamphlet entitled, "X Ray", among the Psychiatric Staff of that hospital up to about June, 1939. This pamphlet urged the readers to join the Communist Party and read the "Daily Worker."

Further surveillance of DAVID WAHL, a suspected Russian agent, revealed that DAVID WAHL contacted Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER, at 110 East 87th Street, New York City, on April 8, 1947, and said surveillance reflected that Doctor SCHNEIDER and DAVID WAHL talked together from 11:05 P.M. on April 8, 1947 until 12:10 A.M. on April 9, 1947, making notes during their conversation.

Further, a Confidential Informant of the Washington Field Office advised Agents of the Washington Field Office that MARY JANE KEENEY, also a suspected Russian agent, on April 27, 1947 spoke of the fact that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER had been questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and said that DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER had been in Washington, D. C. for the weekend visiting DAVID WAHL and that there had been a party for DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER which MARY JANE KEENEY attended. According to the Informant, MARY JANE KEENEY, evidently speaking of the questioning of SILVERMASTER by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said she had wanted to discuss the "developments" with DAN but had not had a chance. This Informant had no further information as to the identity of DAN and HELEN SCHNEIDER, but information to be set forth hereinafter reflects that the wife of Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER is named HELEN SCHNEIDER.

On interview by Special Agents James P. Martin and Robert F. X. O'Keefe, Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER emphatically disclaimed

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any knowledge of or correspondence with ALGER HISS, or any member of the HISS family. He was shown photographs of ALGER HISS, but said he had never seen any such person and would recall if he had seen such a person. He was advised that there was information in the possession of this office that he had been in correspondence with ALGER HISS during 1945 and 1946, but Doctor SCHNEIDER said he could find nothing in the records of his office that would show any correspondence with ALGER HISS or with any member of the HISS family. However, he stated that his office records were not well maintained and requested time to check his personal records.

On a subsequent interview conducted by Special Agents James P. Martin and Francis J. Gallant, Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER gave the following information:

He said he was born February 26, 1907 at Cleveland, Ohio and had attended Undergraduate School and Graduate School at Western Reserve University. Subsequent to that he had, from 1935 to 1939, been attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Division, New York City. He advised that his wife is named HELEN SCHNEIDER and that he had been married to her since 1937. He said he has resided since 1939 at 110 East 87th Street, New York City, where he also maintains his office as a psychiatrist. Prior to that he had lived for a short time in 1938 on West 68th Street, New York City, at an address which he cannot recall, and during 1937 and part of 1938 he had resided at 7 Park Avenue, New York City.

Doctor SCHNEIDER related that in addition to being attached to the staff of Bellevue Hospital until 1939, he has at various times since then been attached to the staffs of Montefiore Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, in psychiatric work at both hospitals.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said that in the Summer of 1945 he occupied Cabin Number Three, at Mount Airy Road, Croton, New York. He said that he recalled that sometime during 1945 ALGER HISS had telephoned him about a problem requiring psychiatric examination; which examination was not to be for ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. Then, about July or August, 1945, ALGER HISS and his wife had visited him at his office to discuss this problem. Doctor SCHNEIDER said that he then saw the person recommended to him by ALGER HISS, for a very short time, and examined this person as a patient but got nowhere with this individual and so had dropped

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the case.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said his professional ethics would not permit him to name the person given psychiatric treatment, but advised it was not ALGER HISS or PRISCILLA HISS. He said he would not say whether it was or was not any other member of the HISS family and this advice was given when the name TIMOTHY HOBSON was mentioned to Doctor SCHNEIDER.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said it was in regard to this matter that he had telephoned ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., during 1945, but said he could only recall being in communication with ALGER HISS, from his residence in Croton, New York, on one occasion during 1945. He said he had forwarded his bill from his office at 110 East 87th Street, New York City, to ALGER HISS in Washington, D. C., and advised that he had received payment from ALGER HISS in September, 1945. However, he said he cannot recall any correspondence with ALGER HISS in May, 1946, and stated he cannot think of any reason for any such correspondence if it was in connection with the above-mentioned psychiatric treatment, since he had already received payment in 1945.

Doctor SCHNEIDER said he could find no correspondence, either typewritten or handwritten, from ALGER HISS, presently in his files, and said, further, that if there were any such correspondence he doubted that he would furnish it to the F.B.I. since he said it probably would relate to the above-mentioned psychiatric examination conducted of another person at the request of ALGER HISS.

Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER was unable to explain why he had been so emphatic in stating he had never seen ALGER HISS, on the occasion of the first interview with him, even after photographs of ALGER HISS had been displayed to him, and Doctor SCHNEIDER appeared uncooperative during the course of both interviews.

Doctor SCHNEIDER was asked if he could recall distributing the pamphlet "X Ray", aforementioned, while at Bellevue Hospital. Doctor SCHNEIDER hesitatingly said he could not recall this pamphlet, but advised he may have distributed same while in the Psychiatric Division of Bellevue Hospital. He was then asked if he is presently a member of the Communist Party and he said that he is not. When asked if he had ever been a member of the Communist Party he asked for a moment to think

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this over and then hesitatingly replied, "No." He was asked if he had ever been contacted by any person in connection with Communist activities and again answered, "No." He was further asked if he had ever been contacted by anyone in regard to Russian espionage activities, or whom he thought might be engaged in Russian espionage activities, and he replied, "No."

At the conclusion of the interview Doctor DANIEL E. SCHNEIDER said he desired to change his answers to two of the above questions, namely, in regard to the question as to whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, and in regard to the question as to whether he had ever been contacted by anyone in regard to Communist activities. He advised that he wished his answers to state that he preferred not to answer either of these questions.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES P. MARTIN on January 7, 1949:

At the Harvard Club of New York City, 27 West 44th Street, New York City, CLIFFORD HOTES, Manager, advised that ALGER HISS has been a member of this club since approximately May 1, 1947. He said that HISS was proposed for membership in this club by ~~PENDLETON HERRING~~, residence 219 Rockingstone Avenue, Larchmont, New York, who is associated as Executive Secretary with the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 5th Avenue, New York City. The proposal for membership sent in by Mr. HERRING, contained the information that ALGER HISS' temporary New York City address at that time was 427 West 21st Street, New York City and indicated that HISS was at that time employed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and that HERRING had known ALGER HISS since 1921. This proposal for membership was dated April 29, 1947 and the person seconding this proposal was listed as ~~DEVEREUX C. JOSEPHS~~, 164 East 72nd Street, New York City, whose letters to the club show business association with the office of the President, Carnegie Corporation.

In regard to membership in other clubs, the proposal for membership made by ~~PENDLETON HERRING~~, stated that ALGER HISS was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D.C., and of Alpha Delta Phi.

In addition to the above names, the membership file on ALGER HISS, contained letters recommending HISS for membership from the following:

~~GERARD SWOPE~~, Junior
570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York

~~JOSEPH C. CREW~~
2840 Woodland Drive, Washington, D.C.

~~GEORGE C. BROWNELL~~, of the firm of
Davis, Holk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad
Street, New York City

~~JOSEPH F. TUMULTY~~, Junior
1317 F Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

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~~C. McKIM~~ NORTON
205 East 42nd Street, New York City
(It is noted that C. McKIM NORTON states he has known
ALGER HISS over ten years)

~~ABBOT LOW~~ MOFFAT
Chief, Division of Southeast Asian Affairs
Department of State, 3705 33rd Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

CLIFFORD HOWES advised that no typewritten material of any nature has ever been received by the Harvard Club of New York City, from ALGER HISS or any member of the HISS family. He said that ALGER HISS is still a member in good-standing of this club.

At the Metropolitan Club, 1 East 60th Street, New York City, LOUIS KEREXES, Manager of this club, advised that ALGER HISS had never been a member of this club. He said that there is a Metropolitan Club in Washington, D.C. but that this is not associated in any way with the Metropolitan Club in New York City.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent LAWRENCE H. BLACKEN.

MR. HERBERT JACOBY, Manager, Blue Angel Night Club was interviewed at his home, 153 East 55th Street, apartment 307 on January 19, 1949. He offered that TIMOTHY HOBSON is still employed by him at his club and to the best of his knowledge he had never received any typewritten communications from him.

MR. GERALD SWOPE, JR., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was contacted by the writer on January 20, 1949, at which time he stated that he recommended ALGER HISS for membership in the Harvard Club of New York but that his recommendation came through the club and it was his belief that HISS, to this day, does not know that he, SWOPE was one of those who recommended him. He added that he had never received any type of communications from HISS at any time. He continued and said that he was unable to believe the current charges concerning HISS and it was his opinion that HISS was a man of high character and loyalty and as a result of these convictions he would continue to consider him with high regard.

MR. C. MC KIM NORTON, 205 East 42nd Street, was interviewed on January 20, 1949 and stated that he became acquainted with ALGER HISS and his wife while he was working in Washington in 1939. A social acquaintance developed between he, his wife and the HISSes that lasted for a year at which time, NORTON returned to New York City. He next heard from him in 1947 when he recommended him for membership in the Harvard Club and the Century Association of New York City. These requests were made through the respective clubs and without the knowledge of HISS. NORTON caused a search to be made of his correspondence files and found nothing emanating from HISS.

He added, that he was surprised at the accusations being made against HISS because, while his association with MR. & MRS. HISS had been entirely social, he was of the opinion that HISS was a loyal citizen.

NORTON was questioned concerning the present whereabouts of MR. & MRS. RUDOLPH STANLEY-BROWN who were mentioned by LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH, when he was interviewed in Philadelphia, as being associates of

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ALGER HISS. He stated that MR. STANLEY-SMITH was deceased and that his wife could be contacted through her sister-in-law, DR. MARGARET STANLEY-SMITH 25 Park Avenue, New York City.

DR. STANLEY-SMITH was telephonically contacted and advised that MRS. RUDOLPH STANLEY-SMITH was residing at 55 West 55th Street, New York City. MRS. R. STANLEY-SMITH was interviewed at her home but could furnish no specimens of typewritten communications from ALGER HISS. She said that she became acquainted with him in 1932 when her late husband was working for the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. and a friendship developed that has continued until the present day. She said that she was reluctant to believe the charges that have been made in the press against HISS, but aside from this she could offer nothing pertinent to the investigation in this case.

MRS. MARY ROSS GANNETT, 89 Bedford Street, New York City advised on January 21, 1949, that she first became acquainted with ALGER HISS in 1936 at which time she was employed by the government in Washington, D.C. She said that she had never received any communications from either he or his wife. She had nothing to offer concerning any typewriter that might have been in HISS' possession.

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At the time of HISS' application for membership in the Harvard Club, New York City, he listed his residence at 427 West 21st Street, New York City. Mrs. ~~JEANNETTE MERRELL LOWE~~ of this address was interviewed and she advised that she first met ALGER HISS when she began working for the Veterans Administration in 1936 as a Social Worker in Baltimore, Maryland. She said that when HISS came to New York in April, 1947, she allowed him to use her apartment from Monday through Friday when s he would return and use it for the weekend. He remained in the apartment under this agreement until sometime in September, 1947 when he succeeded in getting an apartment of his own. Mrs. LOWE could not recall ever receiving any typewritten messages from HISS. She said that if she had she would have destroyed them by this time.

Mrs. LOWE expressed the opinion that she had nothing but the highest regard for HISS, and she could not believe the charges that have been made against him.

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Investigation disclosed that one ~~LOUIS BOEHM~~, a New York City attorney, had contacted HISS in 1945. BOEHM was interviewed at his office, 60 Broad Street, New York City, and revealed that he had contacted HISS in the late part of 1945 concerning his interest in doing special work for the State Department in connection with the negotiation of peace treaties.

He offered, that he had received typewritten correspondence from HISS and a search of his file revealed a letter to him from HISS on United States State Department stationery dated December 21, 1945. This he turned over to the New York Office after he requested and received a receipt,

This letter was forwarded January 27, 1949 to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the specimens submitted by CHAMBERS.

BOEHM stated that this was the only communication that he received and to the best of his knowledge it was the only contact he has ever had with him.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent
(A) JAMES T. NEAGLE.

In an attempt to locate specimens of typewritten correspondence from ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, MARION KENNY, Assistant Credit Manager, Best and Company, 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, was contacted on January 17, 1949. MISS KENNY obtained the credit card which recorded an account opened September 26, 1938, by MRS. ALGER (PRISCILLA) HISS, at the Washington, D.C. store of Best and Company. This card reflects two addresses for MRS. HISS, 3415 Volta Place, and 3210 P Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. The blank referring to "Occupation" on this card is filled out "United States State Department, Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State." This card represents a 30 day charge account with a limitation of \$150.00 and it reflects that the account was settled in 1943.

MISS KENNY stated that there was no correspondence in the files of Best and Company from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS, nor was there any indication on the Credit Card of any correspondence ever having been received. She confirmed the above facts with MR. DONALD STEELE, Credit Manager of Best and Company.

On January 18, 1949, an attempt was made to locate the insurance company that paid a refund of premiums of cancelled insurance to ALGER HISS in 1947, through a review of the records of various credit agencies.

MISS MARY COSTOPASSO, Dunn and Bradstreet, advised that that organization had never reported on HISS, his wife, or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

MISS HELEN PUST, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, 340 West 4th Street, advised that that agency has no record on either HISS and his wife or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

MR. H. V. ROSS, Retail Credit Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, advised that that agency had no record on HISS or his wife. MR. ROSS stated that that agency had conducted an investigation of TIMOTHY HOBSON on January 3, 1949, which covers a period of the last six months. The Report of this investigation indicates that HOBSON resides in a first floor apartment at 239 East 38th Street, New York City. HOBSON'S occupation is listed as Night Club Manager, but the report does not

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not indicate his place of employment. The investigation was conducted by the Retail Credit Company at the request of either the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, 80 Maiden Lane, or HARRY R. LEA, Broker, 57 William Street. HOBSON had made application for a Residential and Outside Theft Policy which was to be underwritten by the above-mentioned company. This report contained no information concerning the character and morals of HOBSON, but was devoted in the main to a physical description of the residence at 239 East 38th Street.

On January 19, 1949, MR. THEODORE SMITH, U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Company, 100 Maiden Lane, New York City, advised that his company had never underwritten any insurance policy for ALGER HISS, his wife, or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On January 20, 1949, MR. WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Travelers Fire Insurance Company, 55 John Street, New York City, and MR. HARRY WALSH, Globe Indemnity Company, 57 Gold Street, New York City, each advised that their companies had no record of ever having carried an insurance policy for HISS, his wife, or TIMOTHY HOBSON.

On January 20, 1949, MR. PENDLETON HERRING, former Executive Secretary, Carnegie Corporation, and now President of the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in his office. He stated he has known ALGER HISS since their college days at Johns Hopkins University, however, he has not seen him in the last year, approximately.

MR. HERRING stated that he frequently saw HISS when they were both associated with Carnegie enterprises, due to the fact that the Carnegie Corporation afforded HISS office space, in order that he (HISS) would have an office downtown, for convenience.

MR. HERRING further advised that he had afforded HISS an introduction to several members of the Harvard Club, prior to HISS' admission, at the suggestion of "DEVIL" JOSEPHS, who was then President of the Carnegie Corporation. He stated that both he and JOSEPHS felt that HISS, due to his position and type of work, would need the facilities of such a club as the HARVARD CLUB, to entertain at luncheons and the like while in downtown Manhattan.

Upon request, MR. HERRING furnished three typewritten documents signed by ALGER HISS, which are on the stationery of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These documents were transmitted to the Technical

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Laboratory under separate cover January 20, 1949. He stated that he had no recollection of ever having received any other correspondence from HISS, with the exception of a Christmas card this past year. MR. HERRING stated emphatically that the documents turned over were the only correspondence of either a personal, business, or official sense which he had ever received from HISS.

MR. DEVEREAUX C. JOSEPHS, former President of the Carnegie Corporation and presently President of the New York Life Insurance Company, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City, was also interviewed at his office on January 20, 1949.

MR. JOSEPHS furnished voluntarily a letter from ALGER HISS to which was attached a copy of HISS' initial testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This letter was transmitted to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover on January 20, 1949.

MR. JOSEPHS advised that he had met ALGER HISS in 1946 when HISS was elected to head the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. At that time JOSEPHS was president of the Carnegie Corporation. In view of the fact that HISS was afforded office space in the Corporation's premises, JOSEPHS said he saw HISS frequently, and occasionally had luncheon with him. According to JOSEPHS, this was the extent of their social relationship. JOSEPHS stated he had frequent cause to communicate with HISS during their concurrent association with the two Carnegie enterprises in relation to grants and various other business matters. This communication was in the form of personal contact and inter-office memoranda. He stated he had never received any communication from HISS, of a personal nature, at his home.

MR. JOSEPHS advised further that at 1:45 P.M. on October 1, 1948, ALGER HISS, accompanied by HAROLD ROSENWALD, attorney, of the firm of DEBEVOISE, PLIMPTON and PAGE, appeared at his office at which time HISS said "you may be of some assistance to me." HISS then inquired of MR. JOSEPHS if there was some centralized information agency from which could be obtained information concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS having made application for insurance with two different companies. HISS was interested in ascertaining why CHAMBERS was rejected and the grounds for refusing the insurance.

MR. JOSEPHS stated he advised HISS that, due to his short

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association with the New York Life Insurance Company, this was an unfamiliar subject and that he would make inquiries. Subsequently, JOSEPHS consulted his legal and medical staff and ascertained that if such a condition was existent, the Company enjoyed a privileged relationship and this information could not be divulged to persons outside of the Company. MR. JOSEPHS stated he apprised HISS of this fact and the subject was dropped.

X With regard to the proposal for HISS' membership in the Harvard Club, MR. JOSEPHS stated that MR. HERRING had made the proposal and that he had seconded it. This is in conflict with MR. HERRING'S statement. JOSEPHS stated that he wished it to be known that he was not attempting to minimize his relationship with HISS in any manner, in view of the present situation, but felt sincerely, in a patriotic sense, that he should do all he could to exonerate HISS, if innocent, or to contribute to his conviction, if HISS was guilty of any "unpatriotic activities."

X On January 26, 1947, MR. N. T. YAGER, Personnel Manager, Reynolds Metals Company, 19 East 47th Street, New York City, furnished a carbon copy of a letter of resignation written by TIMOTHY HOBSON. This letter has been forwarded to the Technical Laboratory under separate cover. MR. YAGER advised that this was the only piece of correspondence contained in the files of his office.

MR. YAGER further advised that a more complete personnel file, containing an application for employment, and letter of recommendation, would be maintained by either J. D. ~~REYNOLDS~~, 3rd and Grace Street, Richmond, Virginia, or ~~PAUL HANSEN~~, 2000 South 9th Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

While employed at Reynolds Metals Company, from April 22, 1946 until February 14, 1947, HOBSON resided at 15 East 11th Street, New York City, Stuyvesant 9-1410, according to YAGER.

MR. "SCOTTY" ~~RESTON~~, Washington correspondent for the "New York Times," was contacted at the Time Building, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City, and was interviewed to ascertain if he had ever received any typewritten material from ALGER HISS. MR. RESTON stated that HISS had given him material for articles at verbal interviews, but denied ever having received any typewritten or handwritten correspondence from HISS.

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Mr. PETER GRIMM, was interviewed at his office, 51 East 42nd Street on January 28, 1949, in an attempt to obtain typewritten specimens. He stated that he had never received any correspondence from ALGER HISS of any nature.

Mr. GRIMM went on to say that he first heard of HISS, when someone from the Carnegie Foundation asked him to secure an apartment for HISS. Late in the spring of 1947, HISS introduced himself to GRIMM at a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations. GRIMM explained that this was a club in which both he and HISS are members, organized by several prominent men, for the purpose of holding discussions concerning matters of international affairs. GRIMM said that he, himself, is "interested in Russia, of all things".

At this initial introduction HISS inquired whether GRIMM was making any progress toward securing an apartment for him, and he was given no encouragement. Subsequently HISS called or contacted GRIMM again relative to the same matter, this time stating that if he did not find suitable quarters soon he would resign and return to Washington.

GRIMM reiterated that this was the only association he had with HISS. He could not recall the exact date, but advised that he had finally secured the apartment at 22 East 8th Street for HISS.

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Professor JAMES C. ~~X~~BCNBRIGHT, School of Business Administration, Columbia University, who resides at 29 Claremont Avenue, New York City, telephone MO 2-1159, was telephonically interviewed on January 28, 1949. Previous investigation disclosed that BCNBRIGHT had been in contact with an individual at the home of ALGER HISS in Washington, D.C. on July 13, 1945.

BCNBRIGHT stated he was not personally acquainted with HISS, and had heard of him only indirectly from Doctor SHOTWELL, with whom he is well acquainted. BCNBRIGHT further advised that he had never received any correspondence or communication of any kind from either ALGER or PRISCILLA HISS.

Mr. PHILLIP C. ~~X~~HORTON, 14 East 66th Street, New York City, who is associated with "Time-Life" magazines, was interviewed in his office on January 28, 1949.

Investigation disclosed that in early 1947, ALGER HISS resided at 14 East 66th Street, New York, New York,

HORTON explained that he himself was not personally acquainted with HISS, but had heard that HISS had lived in that apartment. HORTON stated he had acquired the apartment from ROBERT WILLIAM and POLLY SHACKLETON, who had moved to Washington, D.C., and had taken over the HORTON house in Washington at 1255 37th Street, N.W. HORTON said he believed ROBERT ~~X~~SHACKLETON was employed by the Voice of America Branch of the State Department.

HORTON further advised that he had never recalled seeing any mail delivered to 14 East 66th Street, either to himself or to the SHACKLETON'S, which had emanated from HISS or his wife, PRISCILLA.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH F. MCCORRY:

On January 20, 1949 Mr. ~~PAUL SHASKAN~~, Stock Broker, who was contacted on a different matter, advised this office that CATHERINE HISS, wife of DONALD HISS, has a brokerage account with his firm. His firm had received this account from another brokerage firm - Gruntal and Company, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On January 27, 1949 the writer contacted Mr. PAUL SHASKAN at his office, 40 Exchange Place, New York City. The CATHERINE HISS file, which is presently an inactive account, was reviewed. This file, which goes back to mid 1945, contained no typewritten material from any of the HISS family. The file indicates this account transferred from Gruntal and Company.

On same date, Mr. MORRIS HARTIG, partner of the firm Gruntal and Company was interviewed in his office at 30 Broad Street, New York City. Mr. HARTIG and the writer examined the CATHERINE HISS file, which indicated account opened on June 21, 1944 and closed by transfer to Shaskan Company on May 23, 1945. The "customer's man" who had brought in this account, and who later took it out with him, is HERMAN WALLACH, presently employed by the Shaskan firm.

From the CATHERINE HISS file, Mr. HARTIG removed two typewritten documents and turned them over to the writer, requesting that they be later returned to him. One of these specimens is a typewritten letter dated June 20, 1944 addressed to HERMAN WALLACH, and signed autographically, "DONALD HISS". This letter concerns the sale of certain securities.

The other specimen is an assignment certificate for shares of stock dated June 19, 1944 and is signed autographically by both CATHERINE and DONALD HISS. Parts of this assignment have been written by typewriter. In respect to this assignment, however, Mr. HARTIG stated that although he believes it was typed by the customer, he is not positive. There is a possibility that it may have been typed in by the firm. Mr. HARTIG believes this possibility to be remote.

Photographs of these two specimens have been made, and will be maintained as part of the case file. The originals have been sent to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the questioned specimens.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT C. BLOUNT.

Investigation has disclosed that PETER JOHN ~~CASWELL~~, 252 Mott Street, New York City, resided with TIMOTHY HOBSON, son of PRISCILLA HISS by a former marriage at 554 West 113th Street, in 1946.

~~MR. BRANOT~~ KINGSLEY, 252 Mott Street, New York City, advised that PETER ~~CASWELL~~ had moved from this address about August 1, 1948, and is now residing at 336 East 54th Street, and employed by the Conde Nast Publications, Inc., in the advertising department.

Inquiry at the Conde Nast Publications, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, reveals that PETER CASWELL was transferred from the New York office to the Chicago office of the Conde Nast Publications on January 8, 1949 and could be reached at their office, 1302 Wrigley Building, Chicago, Illinois.

By teletype dated 1/17/49 Chicago was requested to interview PETER CASWELL at the above address and obtain any typewritten communication in his possession from TIMOTHY HOBSON and forward these specimens to the Bureau for comparison with known specimens of this case.

ALGER HISS stated in his 1947 Income Tax return that he received income for an article from the "New York Times."

MR. SHEPARD STONE, Assistant Sunday Editor, "New York Times" advised that ALGER HISS has written only one article for the "New York Times" and that this article was on the European Recovery Plan and published in the "New York Times" in the Sunday Magazine Section on November 16, 1947. MR. STONE advised that 99% of all copy submitted by writers are rewritten and that all copy is destroyed eleven weeks after the paper is published. He stated that the original copy submitted by MR. HISS has been destroyed and that there is no other correspondence in their files from MR. HISS.

Information was received that ALGER HISS may have been a member of the National Audubon Society. MR. DOUGLAS C. ORBISON, Membership Secretary, National Audubon Society, 1000 5th Avenue, checked the membership records of the above organization from 1911 to the present time and the correspondence files from 1938 to the present

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time and advised that MR. HISS has never been a member of the National Audubon Society and that they have had no correspondence from him to his knowledge. MR. ORBISON advised that the correspondence received prior to 1938 has been destroyed.

MR. ORBISON stated that there are many Audubon Societies affiliated with the National Audubon Society and that MR. HISS could have been a member of one of these organizations in Washington, D.C. He advised that the records of these affiliated organizations are not kept by the National Society but are kept by each individual organization.

The New Haven office advised that MRS. ANGELO LANZA, 225 East 57th Street, may be acquainted with the ALGER HISSes.

MRS. ANGELO LANZA advised that she was employed by the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. during World War II and that she and MRS. HISS were both Bryn Mawr graduates. MRS. LANZA stated that she was in the class of 1930 at Bryn Mawr and MRS. HISS was in the class of 1926 but that she never met MR. and MRS. HISS. MRS. LANZA advised that she has never had any correspondence from the HISSes and that she has never been in their home.

The 1943 Income Tax returns show that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS contributed to the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund. MRS. A. M. FOX is believed to be a personal friend of the HISS family and her last known address was 78 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

Investigation at 78 Manhattan Avenue disclosed that MRS. A.M. FOX resided with her daughter and son-in-law, MR. and MRS. JULES Z. WILLING, and that MRS. WILLING died about one year ago.

MR. JULES Z. WILLING employed by Confidential Reports, 1270 6th Avenue, advised that MRS. A.M. FOX is now MRS. JOSEPH J. COHEN and that she and MR. COHEN are touring Europe and are not expected to return to the United States until Spring. MR. WILLING stated that MR. & MRS. COHEN'S last residence address in the United States was RFD #1, Home, Lake Bay, Washington, and that he did not know where they intended to make their home when they returned to the United States.

MR. WILLING advised that MR. A. M. FOX died several years

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ago and after his death several friends of the family got together and established the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund as a memorial to him. He stated that the purpose of this fund was to pay for or assist in paying for the education of some worthy Chinese student in China.

MR. WILLING said that he does not know where the records of this fund are maintained but that MRS. KATHERINE GARLAND, U.S. Tariff Commission, 7th and E Street, Washington, D.C., the former secretary to MR. A.M. FOX, no doubt knows the location of these records.

MR. WILLING advised that ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS were good friends of the A. M. FOX family in Washington, D.C. He said that he does not know the HISSes personally and has had no correspondence with them. MR. WILLING stated that he has never been in the HISS home.

MR. WILLING advised that MR. MELVIN J. FOX, 380 Riverside Drive, employed by the Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, 405 West 117th Street, is the son of MRS. COHEN and MR. A.M. FOX, and that he may have some information concerning the HISS family.

MR. MELVIN J. FOX, Associate, Carnegie Endowment For International Peace, advised that he has had no correspondence from the HISS family other than office memoranda from ALGER HISS which were all written within the last year. He stated that he had been in the HISS home in Washington, D.C. only once and that he does not remember seeing a typewriter in the home. He gave substantially the same information concerning the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund as MR. WILLING and advised that MRS. KATHERINE GARLAND would be the logical person to contact regarding the records of the fund.

By teletype dated January 24, 1949, the Washington Field office was requested to interview MRS. KATHERINE GARLAND and obtain from the records of the A.M. FOX Scholarship Fund any typewritten communication from ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS.

Information was received from the Washington Field office that Reverend JAMES B. EDWARDS had a Woodstock typewriter repaired by the Leon Typewriter Company in Washington, D.C.

REVEREND JAMES B. EDWARDS, JR., Chaplain Intern, Bellevue Hospital, 1st Avenue and 28th Street, advised that he has never owned a

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Woodstock typewriter. He produced a standard Royal machine serial number 12-1314883 which he purchased from the Davis Office Supply Company, Orlando, Florida, in November, 1939. REVEREND EDWARDS stated that this typewriter was rebuilt by the factory when he bought it and before this he had owned an Underwood Portable since Christmas, 1934, and prior to this he had an old Underwood standard machine. REVEREND EDWARDS advised that he had the Royal repaired at the Dixie Typewriter Mart, Alexandria, Virginia, in July or August of 1946.

Investigation has revealed that MR. GEORGE ~~E.~~ BROWNELL, attorney for Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, wrote a letter recommending ALGER HISS for membership in the Harvard Club of New York. MR. BROWNELL upon interview, advised that he has had no correspondence with MR. HISS and that he has only a social acquaintance with him.

MR. BROWNELL advised that the following individuals were probably better acquainted with MR. HISS than he and that they might have had correspondence with him:

MR. JOHN ~~D.~~ DAVIS
Carnegie Foundation
New York City

MR. SINCLAIR ~~H.~~ HATCH
Attorney, 25 Broad Street
New York City

MR. PHILLIP ~~J.~~ JESSUP
United Nations Building
New York City

The San Francisco office requested the New York office to interview MR. EASTON ROTHWELL, Librarian, Hoover Library, Palo Alto, California, who is believed to be a friend of ALGER HISS and who could be reached at the Belgian American Education Foundation, 420 Lexington Avenue.

MISS MABEL KAMKE, receptionist Belgian American Education Foundation, advised that MR. ROTHWELL left New York City about January 21,

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1949 for Washington, D.C. and that he was not expected to return to New York City.

By teletype dated January 24, 1949, the Washington Field office was requested to interview MR. EASTON ROTHWELL.

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Mr. MORRIS W. WATKINS, Executive Secretary of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, Alumni House, Columbia University, advised that he made a thorough search of his records and could find no record of PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON or Mrs. ALGER HISS in any alumni organization connected with Columbia University.

Miss RUTH GANNON, Supervisor, University Records Center of Columbia University, 413 West 117th Street, advised that the only record for PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON is a card showing that she received an A.M. degree at Columbia in 1929 in English, and that she was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1924 receiving an AB degree. No other information was contained on this card.

Professor HAROLD L. CROSS, Associate Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, advised that PRISCILLA FANSLER HOBSON attended the School of Journalism (now the Graduate School of Journalism) in the spring term of 1927 and did not complete the course. Professor CROSS made available the file on PRISCILLA HOBSON which contained a handwritten letter to Dr. BROWN in which she told Dr. BROWN that she would have to drop his course because she had obtained a job writing editorials for "MORROW". These records reflect that PRISCILLA HOBSON attended Yale University from 1924 to 1925. No other information was contained in these records reflecting membership in clubs, societies, or organizations.

Professor CROSS stated that the "MORROW" mentioned by PRISCILLA HOBSON in her letter probably referred to the WILLIAM MORROW INC, Publishers, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Professor CROSS stated that the copy written by the students at the school is corrected and handed back to the students for their disposal. He advised that there were no other records concerning PRISCILLA HOBSON at the school.

Professor CROSS produced the journalism record card for PRISCILLA HOBSON which shows that she passed a test in English and typewriting on January 15, 1927. He stated that he did not know whether or not the typewriting test would still be on file at the University, but that he would have a search made for this test and notify the New York Office of the results of his search.

Two photostatic copies of this card are being retained in the New York file.

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Professor CROSS produced the Columbia University Bulletin of Information, School of Journalism, for the year 1926-1927 which gives the following information under the caption "TYPEWRITING":

"In view of the growing practice in newspaper offices to require members of their staff to furnish their own typewriter, and the consequent usefulness of a private typewriter to a journalist as one of the tools of his profession, every student admitted to the course in Journalism is required to provide himself or herself with a typewriter for use in the school. A typewriter desk is provided for each student so that he may keep his own typewriter for his exclusive use. A limited number of typewriters are provided by the school for students not owning their own typewriter or renting them elsewhere. These will be lent to students according to priority of application at a rental of \$5.00 a session to be paid in advance at the Busar's office..

"Proficiency in typewriting and in English Composition is a prerequisite for admission to the school and will be tested at a special examination, held in September on the Monday afternoon preceding the mid-year examination, in May or June on the Friday afternoon before commencement. The examination in 1926-1927 will be May 28, September 20, January 15 at 2:00 P.M. in room 206J.

"Satisfactory certificate of a reasonable proficiency in typewriting may be accepted in place of the typewriting test by the Director of Admissions if he is also satisfied that the candidate can write English correctly. Students unable to typewrite and write English correctly will not be admitted. All professional exercises from the beginning of the first year must be submitted in typewritten form, and careless or slovenly work will be penalized by the instructor to whom it is given."

Mr. FRANCIS THAYER HOBSON, President, WILLIAM MORROW, INC., Publishers, 425 Fourth Avenue, the first husband of PRISCILLA HISS, advised that Mrs. HISS had never done writing for WILLIAM MORROW, INC. and that he has had no typewritten communications from her. He advised that they have corresponded concerning their son TIMOTHY HOBSON, but that all these letters are handwritten.

Information was received from Mr. GEORGE A. BROWNELL, Attorney, 15 Broad Street, that Mrs. SINCLAIR HATCH might know ALGER HISS and have communicated with him.

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Mr. SINCLAIR HATCH, Attorney, 25 Broad Street, advised that he is not personally acquainted with ALGER HISS and that he has received no correspondence from him.

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The following investigation was handled by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS January 11 and 24th, 1949.

MRS. ~~ISABEL~~ FIELDS, 9 St. Nicholas Terrace, New York City, advised she had been a maid for Mr. and Mrs. ALGER HISS, 22 East 8th Street, since September, 1947 when they moved to New York City from Washington. She said she was previously employed by another family and the HISSes made a request for a maid through the superintendent's wife, MRS. FRED GUDENT who introduced MRS. FIELDS to the HISSes.

MRS. FIELDS said she began to work for the HISSes in September, 1947 and remained until March, 1948 when she necessitated an operation. The following October she was again contacted by the HISSes to return to 22 East 8th Street following their summer vacation in Vermont. MRS. FIELDS accepted and has been with the HISSes since that time.

With reference to pertinent phases of the instant investigation MRS. FIELDS said she could not recall seeing a typewriter in the HISS apartment since she began her employment. MRS. FIELDS went on to say that she never saw a typewriter brought to the apartment even temporarily by either Mr. or Mrs. HISS or acquaintances of theirs. MRS. FIELDS also said she never heard the HISSes make any reference to a typewriter they may have stored at the time they moved to New York City in the basement of 22 East 8th Street or any other place.

It was pointed out by MRS. FIELDS that in October, 1948, TIMOTHY HOBSON, step-son of Mr. HISS came to the apartment to remove some books from the basement storage at 22 East 8th Street. MRS. FIELDS said she saw HOBSON when he departed with the books, which he said he left with the HISSes when he was attending school.

With regard to her general duties about the apartment, MRS. FIELDS said she answered the telephone and admitted individuals to the apartment. She stated she was unable to recall all individuals who telephoned because it was her policy to write the names on a pad near the telephone and they would be handled by the HISSes when they arrived home. MRS. FIELDS said she recalled a ~~MR. FOX~~ calling HISS the night the Federal Grand Jury returned the indictment to extend his sympathy. ~~MR. FOX~~, MRS. FIELDS said, has been to the apartment on several occasions and was described as 5 feet eleven inches, dark hair, 175 pounds and

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medium complexion. MRS. FIELDS does not know FOX's occupation, first name or the extent of his association with HISS.

Other individuals who have called HISS include PETER KELLOGG SMITH. MRS. FIELDS said SMITH was about 23 years old and his father was an acquaintance of HISS in Maryland and believed to be in the boat business. Young SMITH was believed to be in New York at the time attending the Motor Boat Show being staged at Grand Central Palace, New York City at the time. MRS. FIELDS said SMITH came to the house at the time. Other telephone calls included MR. SHOTWELL of the Carnegie Endowment and from an unidentified Columbia University Dean.

Individuals appearing at the HISS apartment included MR. EDWARD C. LEAN, and ROSEMARY ID. HISS' attorneys, MR. SCHMAL, private investigator, TIMOTHY HARRISON, CYNTHIA JONES and DONALD WILGHMAN (ph). The latter is undoubtedly identical with DONALD WILGHMAN mentioned previously in this investigation by CYNTHIA JONES, sister-in-law of DONALD HISS. MRS. FIELDS said there may have been other individuals who contacted the HISSes but she was unable to recall their identity. She is positive none of the principals in the present investigation have ever contacted HISS to MRS. FIELDS knowledge.

When questioned in detail about the principal figures in the instant inquiry, MRS. FIELDS said the name of "FELIX" sounded familiar in relation to HISS but she was unable to recall anything about it. She said she has seen photos of FELIX DESLEMAN in the daily press and is positive it is not the same individual she has in mind. MRS. FIELDS was not able to afford any description of "FELIX" other than that she heard of the name in reference to ALGER HISS.

At the time of the second interview with MRS. FIELDS on January 24, 1949, she advised she notified HISS of the first interview January 11 and he indicated he hoped MRS. FIELDS told the interviewing agents everything they wanted to know because he has "nothing to hide."

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Following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES R. SHINNERS, January 19, 1949:

~~ALBERT~~ HAWORTH, former room mate of TIMOTHY HOBSON, was interviewed at the New York School of Interior Decoration, 515 Madison Avenue, where he is employed to ascertain if he had any typing specimens emanating from TIMOTHY HOBSON.

HAWORTH stated he met HOBSON for the first time in fall of 1945, when HOBSON was residing with DANIEL BOWEN at 45 West 56th Street, New York City. HAWORTH said that after HOBSON and PENALOSA were requested to leave BOWEN'S apartment, he joined them in the apartment on West 25th Street previously mentioned in the interview with PENALOSA.

ALBERT
HAWORTH stated that to his recollection HOBSON remained at the 315 West 25th Street, apartment until February or early March, 1945. He said both he and PENALOSA had arguments with HOBSON over his failure to pay his share of the apartment rent which lead to HOBSON'S departure from the apartment.

With reference to the typewriter, HAWORTH said he was unable to recall HOBSON ever using a typewriter at the apartment. He said HOBSON had several crates of what he presumed to be books and other things but added he had no opportunity to view the contents. HAWORTH said it was his recollection that HOBSON either took the crates to the HISS residence, Washington, or had them shipped. HAWORTH said he has seen some of these crates at HOBSON'S present address of 239 East 38th Street and he believes HOBSON told him that he had gotten them from the HISS apartment at 22 East 8th Street.

With reference to the duffel bag of manuscripts and correspondence which DANIEL BOWEN stated he personally packed prior to HOBSON'S departure from his apartment in November, 1945, HAWORTH claimed he did not recall seeing the bag when HOBSON arrived at the West 25th Street address. HAWORTH indicated the duffel bag may have been among HOBSON'S effects which he stored in the basement of the West 25th Street address. The superintendent of this apartment, HAWORTH said, had complained to HOBSON about keeping his belongings in the basement which prompted HOBSON to transfer them to Washington, D.C. mentioned previously.

HAWORTH stated he has not seen HOBSON since Christmas, 1948. He stated HOBSON drove an automobile belonging to JEAN SABLON, French

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Singer and night club entertainer, to Hollywood, January 1, 1949 and is expected back before February 1, 1949. HAWORTH said HOBSON did this at the request of HERBERT JACOBY, manager of Blue Angel Night Club, New York City, where HOBSON was employed periodically. HAWORTH claimed that HOBSON resided with JACOBY at the Lombardy Hotel, East 56th Street for a month after he left the apartment on West 25th Street in March of 1946.

HAWORTH emphasized he has never received any correspondence from HOBSON except for a letter he recently received from him at the Beverly-Wilshire Hotel, Los Angeles, California. He also stated he could not recall ever seeing HOBSON use a typewriter or indicating he had one at his disposal. HAWORTH concluded by saying he never heard HOBSON make any reference to principal subjects in the instant investigation which would lead HAWORTH to believe he was acquainted with them.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES R. SHINNERS:

Inquiry was conducted at the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York City, for purpose of obtaining any typewritten specimens emanating from ALGER HISS. Mr. ALFRED ALLEN, Assistant Director, stated the records of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind reflected that ALGER HISS has contributed a total of \$20.00 during the years of 1946, 1947 and 1948. HISS' address in 1946 was listed as 3210 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and more recently at 22 East 8th Street, New York City. The files fail to reflect any typewritten correspondence emanating from Mr. HISS or his family. Mr. ALLEN pointed out that all requests for contributions are sent out from the Foundation on regular forms with business reply envelopes enclosed obviating any necessity for correspondence on the part of donors.

A similar inquiry was also conducted at the Save the Children Federation, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, to ascertain if any typewritten correspondence was in the files of this organization. Mr. FRED A. MOORE, Assistant Director, and EMILY CAPPELI advised the only record of Mr. or Mrs. HISS was a \$5.00 contribution to the Federation by Mrs. HISS on April 18, 1942. There were no typewritten specimens located in the files of this organization.

On Friday, January 14, 1949, contact was had with Miss ANNA ROTHE, Editor of "Current Biography", a publication released by the H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, New York. At the time of the interview, Miss ROTHE made available the files concerning the biographical sketch prepared on ALGER HISS by "Current Biography" in February of 1947. In this file it was noted that there were two typewritten specimens emanating from Mr. HISS in conjunction with data provided to "Current Biography" by HISS. A third specimen was also noted which came from the State Department, which provided the original outline of Mr. HISS' background. These specimens were forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory by Special Agent DONALD E. SHANNON for appropriate examination.

Interview was had with DANIEL BOWEN, 45 West 56th Street, New York City, on January 14, 1949 to ascertain background information he may possess along with any typewritten specimens of TIMOTHY HOBSON, stepson of Mr. HISS.

Mr. BOWEN stated that he is presently employed as Manager of the Granecker Corporation, 137 West 56th Street, which firm manufactures mannequins. He stated that he met TIMOTHY HOBSON through a mutual friend while HOBSON was stationed at St. Albans Naval Hospital, St. Albans, Long Island, in the fall of 1945. BOWEN said that HOBSON was an ambulatory patient while at St. Albans

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and as a result was permitted to leave the grounds. It was during one of these leaves from St. Albans that HOBSON was brought to BOWEN's apartment at 45 West 56th Street.

BOWEN said that following HOBSON's release from the Navy as an undesirable he allowed him to reside at his apartment. At the same time, BOWEN added, another friend of HOBSON, ALBERT PENALOSA, also moved into the apartment on a temporary basis. PENALOSA was previously interviewed in the instant investigation. BOWEN said that HOBSON and PENALOSA remained in his apartment from approximately October until Thanksgiving of 1945. During the period that HOBSON resided at his apartment, BOWEN said that he never recalled the presence of a typewriter in his apartment. BOWEN emphasized this point by stating that he himself owned a Remington Portable Typewriter prior to entering the Navy in 1942 and sold it at that time to his present employer, OLIVER VAUGHN. BOWEN added that the reason he is so conscious of the typewriter is that on several occasions he has borrowed his former typewriter from Mr. VAUGHN for temporary use and on each occasion has returned it. He pointed out, however, that he is positive that during the short period that HOBSON and PENALOSA were at his apartment he did not have occasion to use a typewriter.

It was pointed out by BOWEN that HOBSON possessed a considerable amount of correspondence when he moved into his apartment because he used a dresser drawer in BOWEN's apartment exclusively for his manuscripts, and correspondence. He said that he is positive that HOBSON received some mail from ALGER HISS while he was at the apartment because on several occasions he showed BOWEN letters from his stepfather discussing pertinent phases regarding his undesirable discharge from the United States Navy. BOWEN said that he recalled that Mr. HISS recommended to HOBSON that he receive psychiatric treatment immediately after his discharge from the Navy in an attempt to curb his homosexuality. BOWEN stated, however, that he could not specifically recall whether or not these letters from Mr. HISS were typewritten, but he believes that a certain number of them were typewritten.

BOWEN stated that the reason the voluminous amount of correspondence with HOBSON, which included many manuscripts of plays and short stories, was in his possession while at BOWEN's apartment, was that at the time BOWEN asked PENALOSA and HOBSON to leave the apartment because of the return of his roommate from war, he personally packed HOBSON's personal belongings. BOWEN said that the correspondence previously referred to filled a Navy duffel bag by itself. BOWEN has no idea of the disposition of this correspondence by HOBSON after he left his apartment. BOWEN did state, however, that he

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moved in with PENALOSA in an apartment in the Chelsea area. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BOWEN said that he never heard of HOBSON ever using a typewriter outside of his apartment while he was living with him. He further added that he could not recall HOBSON having any personal contact with Mr. HISS or his mother, except for one weekend when he believed he went to Washington to see them. BOWEN did indicate that HOBSON could have used the typewriter in the office of Blue Angel Nightclub where he was occasionally employed by a friend of his, Mr. JACOBY, Manager of the Blue Angel.

BOWEN said that he has seen very little of HOBSON since he moved from his apartment, but has heard that he is presently residing at 239 East 38th Street, New York City. BOWEN said that he received this information from a TOM YOUNG who resides in the next apartment to HOBSON on 38th Street.

BOWEN admitted during the interview that he was discharged from the Navy for being a homosexual as was PENALOSA, previously set out in this report.

Inquiry was conducted at the offices of the United Service to China, 1790 Broadway, for purpose of ascertaining if this organization had any typewritten correspondence in their possession from Mr. HISS. Mr. VICTOR RULE, Assistant Director of this organization, caused a check to be made of the records of this organization and it was noted that there was no record of HISS ever having any association with this firm. This search, Mr. RULE said, included a check of all contributions to this organization both by geographic and alphabetic sequence since 1941.

Mr. RULE stated that he recalled that in 1947 contact was had with Mr. HISS following his appointment as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to ascertain whether or not Mr. HISS would consider being a member of the Board of United Service to China. This contact, Mr. RULE stated, was had with Mr. HISS telephonically by Mrs. MAURICE T. MOORE, Chairman of the Nominating Board and no correspondence took place. The reason Mr. RULE stated he is positive there was no correspondence is that such an approach would have cleared his desk for signature. Mr. RULE pointed out that Mr. HISS' name was suggested by HATHAWAY WATSON, JR. of the National Security Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents J.R. SHINNERS and ROBERT F.X. O'KEEFE on January 13, 1949.

Background investigation of ALGER HISS reflected that at the time HISS was admitted to the Bar of New York State in 1933, Mr. R. GRAHAM HEINER was listed by HISS as a reference.

Interview with Mr. HEINER, who is a member of the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachary and Reindel at 63 Wall Street, New York City, ascertained he attended Johns Hopkins College, Baltimore, Maryland with ALGER HISS' older brother who died about 1928. Mr. HEINER said ALGER HISS was several years behind him in school and did not know him at the time. He said he had no contact with HISS until he was brought to New York from Boston on April 16, 1932 to work for the Cahill firm in a special litigation case in which they required a person of HISS' experience.

Mr. HEINER said that he saw HISS around the office periodically during his affiliation until he left on May 15, 1933. HEINER emphasized however, that he had absolutely no contact with HISS other than at work and their only common bond was that they were members of the same fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi.

Mr. HEINER said he was not surprised he was used as a reference by Mr. HISS for admission to the New York State Bar because he did have occasion to work with him during the period HISS' application was made.

Since HISS resigned from the Cahill firm, formerly known as Cotton-Franklin, Heiner said he has had no contact with HISS until the present investigation when he sought legal advice from the Cahill firm on pertinent points. Mr. HEINER said HISS sought to have the Cahill firm represent him but his offer was refused because Mr. MATTHIAS CORREA former U.S. Attorney and a member of the Cahill firm had seen reports on the instant investigation in the offices of Defense Secretary JAMES FORRESTAL in Washington, D.C. and it was felt this would be cause for objection at the time of the trial.

Mr. HEINER said that relative to typewriter specimens from ALGER HISS, he may have in his possession a similar request which was made of HEINER in December, 1948 by Mr. APPEL, investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, Washington, which request produced

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negative results. Mr. HEINER said it was his impression that if HISS did any typing at the Cahill firm it would have been done for him by one of the stenographers. Mr. HEINER added that he has never received any correspondence from HISS since he terminated his employment with the Cahill firm on May 15, 1933.

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MR. S. G. ~~NELSON~~, ~~Swift Adding Machine Company~~, 22 Park Place, New York City, was interviewed re his disposition of Woodstock typewriter #165005, which Washington Field said was purchased by Swift Adding Machine Company, May 15, 1946.

MR. NELSON said this typewriter undoubtedly is identical with Woodstock #163005 (not 165005) which was included in a large shipment of typewriters he purchased from the ~~Smith Typewriter Company~~, Washington, D.C. on April 25, 1946 and forwarded to:

~~HILARIO MORENO~~ c/o Distributora Continental
S. de R. L. av. Uruguay 35-204
Mexico D.F. Mexico

MR. NELSON explained the date discrepancy by saying that he went to Washington personally to close this deal and he was not billed for them until May 15, 1946, about two weeks later. He said he never personally examined all the machines to copy the serial numbers and the only record he has of machine numbers involved in the shipment were those sent to him by the ~~Smith Company~~ when he received his bill on May 15, 1946. This shipment went direct from Washington, D.C. to Mexico.

MR. NELSON said the individual in charge of Distributora Continental in Mexico is MR. ~~PENIDA~~ RUIZ, same address and phone number Eric 12-88-01. It is felt by MR. NELSON there must have been a discrepancy in the retyping of the bill to the Swift Company because it is the closest involved for the questioned machine. MR. MORENO, NELSON said, works under MR. RUIZ.

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Mr. T.J. DONEGAN stated that in view of the fact that Mrs. HISS was an avid reader of Walt Whitman poetry, correspondence from her may be available in the files of the Walt Whitman Society, Brooklyn, New York.

Files of the Public Labrary, 42nd Street, New York City reflected a Walt Whitman Society of America at 377 Anchor Avenue, Oceanside, Long Island, New York. The date of this listing was September 15, 1943.

Special Agent GARTH GRAY contacted Mr. FRED R. JONES, Hempstead, Long Island, head of Walt Whitman Society of America, office at Oceanside, Long Island and stated the files of this organization were checked with negative results for any correspondence emanating from Mrs. PRISCILLA HISS.

Based on information supplied by the Baltimore Field Division indicating HISS was a member of Alpha Delta Phi, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Inquiry was made at Alpha Delta Phi offices to ascertain if any typewritten correspondence from HISS was available in their files.

Miss VILIAS of Alpha Delta Phi office stated HISS was a member of Alpha Delta Phi joining the local chapter at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Maryland. Miss VILIAS stated there was no correspondence emanating from HISS in the national offices.

Previous investigation reflected that PRISCILLA HISS was employed at one time by ~~Time Magazine~~. Mr. HAROLD MEDINA, JR., attorney with Cravath, Swaine and Moore, 15 Broad Street, New York City, general counsel for Time and Life Inc., advised that the only records available at Time Magazine show that PRISCILLA HISS was employed from October, 1927 to June, 1928. Mr. MEDINA said there were no typewritten specimens or other data of Mrs. HISS known to be in existence at present time.

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CHRONOLOGY IN THE HANDLING OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
November 15, 1948 to November 29, 1948

The complete chronology in the handling of the original documents identified by the Laboratory as Q5 to Q69, is being set forth for the purposes of clarity and to maintain the complete chronology.

The Baltimore Office advised that RICHARD F. CLEVELAND and WILLIAM D. MacMILLAN, Attorneys in Baltimore for CHAMBERS in the Libel Suit, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, furnished the following chronology as to the handling of the original documents:

November 15, 1948

CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN went with CHAMBERS to CHAMBERS' farm at Westminster, Maryland, where CHAMBERS first exhibited the original documents. CLEVELAND, MacMILLAN and CHAMBERS handled many of the documents on this occasion and the various other occasions during this chronology. CLEVELAND took these documents into his possession, and he and MacMILLAN returned to Baltimore, Maryland, that evening. CLEVELAND retained these original documents at his home during that evening, and did not show them to anyone.

November 16, 1948

During the morning, CLEVELAND brought his documents to downtown Baltimore, and placed them in his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. Shortly thereafter, he removed these documents from his safe deposit box, and had two photostatic copies made of these documents by ARTHUR E. EMERICK, clerk in charge of the stock-room and photostating department at the Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. These documents were out of CLEVELAND'S possession for a short time while they were being photostated. At about noon on this date, the original documents and two photostatic copies of these documents were placed in CLEVELAND'S safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland. On this date, the documents were not observed or handled by any other persons except EMERICK.

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November 17, 1948

At about 2:00 P.M., CLEVELAND removed the originals and the two photostatic copies of the documents from his safe deposit box at the First National Bank, and took them to the pre-trial examination in connection with the CHAMBERS Libel Suit. This examination was held in the office of WILLIAM L. MARBURY, Baltimore attorney for ALGER HISS, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Thereafter, the original documents were introduced during that afternoon at the pre-trial hearing and the original documents were probably handled and reviewed in a cursory manner by all persons present at the hearing on that date, which included CHARLES C. G. EVANS, member of the Baltimore Law Firm of Marbury, Miller and Evans; WILLIAM L. MARBURY, ALGER HISS' attorney; HAROLD ROSENWALD, associated at that time with EDWARD C. McLEAN, and who was believed to be employed by the New York Law Firm of Debevoise, Plympton, and McLean; T. Edward McDonald, Notary Republic and Court Stenographer at Baltimore, Maryland; and they were possibly handled by FRANKLIN G. ALLEN, an employee of the Marbury Law Firm. On the afternoon of this date at the pre-trial hearing, the originals were marked for identification by the Court Stenographer, McDONALD, under the supervision of CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN. The two photostatic copies of the original documents were given similar markings for identification and one photostatic copy was turned over to MARBURY, which copy was eventually exhibited to ALGER HISS on November 18, 1948. At about 4:00 P.M. on this date, the original documents were returned by CLEVELAND to his personal safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.

November 18, 1948

During the entire day, the original documents remained in CLEVELAND'S safe deposit box at the First National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland, and were not handled or observed by anyone.

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November 19, 1948

During the afternoon on this date, the original documents were removed from the safe deposit box by CLEVELAND and brought to his office at 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland, where CLEVELAND, MacMILLAN, CHAMBERS and ~~HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR.~~, were present. MEDINA probably handled and examined the original documents to some extent at that time. MEDINA is a member of the law firm of ~~CRAVATH, SWAINE, and MOORE~~, 15 Broad Street, New York, and at that time MEDINA, in his position at this law firm, was representing Time Inc., in connection with the CHAMBERS Libel Suit. The original documents were turned over to MEDINA during the late afternoon on this date.

HAROLD R. MEDINA, JR., member of the law firm, CRAVATH, SWAINE, and MOORE, 15 Broad Street, New York City, was interviewed on January 20, 1949, by Special Agents JAMES R. SHINNERS and LAWRENCE W. SPILLANE. He stated that on November 17, 1948, he was advised by CLEVELAND that something important had happened. On November 19, 1948, MEDINA went to CLEVELAND'S office at Baltimore, Maryland, and he examined the original documents in the presence of CLEVELAND, MacMILLAN and CHAMBERS. Shortly thereafter, MEDINA contacted ~~ORDWAY HILTON~~, 15 Park Row, New York City, by telephone to arrange for a document examination. MEDINA stated that during the latter part of that afternoon, he placed the original documents in his briefcase, locked the briefcase, and returned to New York City by train, leaving Baltimore at about 6:00 P.M. He stated he proceeded to his home at 1435 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and while conducting an examination of the original documents that evening, he indicated that his wife may have touched one or two of these documents.

November 20 to November 24, 1948

MEDINA stated that he proceeded from his home to the office of ~~ORDWAY HILTON~~, 15 Park Row, New York City, and arrived at about 9:00 A.M. He stated he carried the

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original documents in his locked briefcase, and he left these documents with HILTON for photographing and to conduct a typewriting examination.

ORDWAY HILTON, 15 Park Row, New York City, stated that he and his associate, ELBRIDGE W. X STEIN, handled and examined all of the original documents, and while they were not conducting such examination and during the time they were not physically present in their office, the original documents were placed in a locked cabinet in his office.

HILTON stated he retained the original documents until November 24, 1948 at about 2:00 P.M., when HAYDEN X HILLING, assistant to MEDINA, presented a letter of introduction from MEDINA requesting that the documents be turned over to HILLING. HILTON stated his examination consisted of a visual examination only, and he retained all the negatives which were obtained from photographing the original documents. He stated that prints of the four slips containing handwritten notes were sent to MEDINA, but that no other prints of these original documents had left his office.

HAYDEN HILLING, Assistant to MEDINA at the law firm of CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE, stated that he took possession of the original documents, which had been in manila folders from HILTON at HILTON'S office at about 2:00 P.M., on November 24, 1948. He stated he placed the original documents in MEDINA'S briefcase, locked it and brought these documents to BENJAMIN X SHUTE, a partner at CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE, 15 Broad Street, New York City. He stated that SHUTE handled and examined the original documents and HILLING stated that at that time he saw these documents, but he did not handle them. SHUTE and ALFRED X MCCORMICK, another partner in the law firm of CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE, handled and examined the original documents, in that they had done some work for the State Department in a consulting capacity. That afternoon, SHUTE placed the original documents, which still remained in manila folders, into the safe in the offices of CRAVATH, SWAINE and MOORE.

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November 25, 1948

During this entire day, the original documents remained in the safe and no persons had access to these documents or had handled and examined them.

November 26, 1948

HILLING stated that he took the original documents from the safe located in the offices of CRAVATH, STAINE and MOORE, placed them in a briefcase, locked it and boarded the 10:30 A.M. train to Baltimore, Maryland. He stated that while riding on the train, he opened the briefcase to work on other matters and while doing so, he thumbed through the original documents, but did not remove them from the briefcase. Upon arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, he immediately proceeded to MacMILLAN'S office, 2500 O'Sullivan Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Thereafter, HILLING assisted CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN in comparing the photostatic copies of the original documents with the original documents, and he as well as CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN handled many of the original documents. HILLING stated that during the afternoon on this date, he placed a photostatic copy of the original documents in his briefcase and returned to New York City. He stated that the original documents were left with CLEVELAND and MacMILLAN, and his last knowledge as to the whereabouts of these documents, was that they were placed in a safe in CLEVELAND'S office.

At about 4:00 P.M. on this date, CLEVELAND procured the appropriate receipts and turned over the original documents to Agents, DANIEL F. X. CALLAHAN and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE of the Baltimore Office.

November 26 to November 29, 1948

The original documents were retained in the safe in the Baltimore Office and these documents were possibly handled by Special Agents CALLAHAN and JOHNSTONE, and no other persons had access to the documents. On November 29, 1948, these original documents were taken from the Baltimore Office by Special Employee GEORGE C. BRIGHT, and delivered to the Bureau.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Re: GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS

The following individuals appeared before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York to which evidence in instant matter is being presented by THOMAS J. DONEGAN, Special Assistant to the Attorney General:

1/18/49 - FELIX A. INSLERMAN
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

1/19/49 - FELIX A. INSLERMAN
ELIZABETH INSLERMAN
KARL AMATNEEK

1/20/49 - KARL AMATNEEK
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

1/25/49 - WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

1/26/49 - WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
HORACE ALTON INGRAM

1/27/49 - ALEXANDER STEVENS, was,

2/1/49 - ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.
SAM CARR
JULIA CARR

- P E N D I N G -

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LEADSALBANY:At Albany, New York

Will report any further pertinent information concerning FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN and his wife, ELIZABETH.

BALTIMORE:At Baltimore, Maryland

Will continue to follow and report developments in the \$75,000 libel and slander action brought by ALGER HISS against CHAMBERS in United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

Will continue efforts to determine the identity of STEPANOFF (ph) through information previously made available relating to VLADIMIR V. DeSVESHNIKOFF.

Will contact Judge EMERY NILES and obtain from him any type-written documents in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS. (NY tel to Baltimore 1/21/49). CMT

At Johns Hopkins University

Will interview ISAIAH BOWMAN for information in his possession, which will determine who had been responsible for the appointments of ALGER HISS within the State Department and who had been instrumental in advancing ALGER HISS, based on the interview with ROBERT J. LYNCH.

BOSTON:At Peterboro, New Hampshire

Will make further attempts to verify the visit made there by CHAMBERS together with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS during the period August 10th through August 15, 1937.

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At Williamstown, Massachusetts

Will contact Professor JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, Department of International Relations, Williams College, and obtain from him any typewritten specimens in his possession typed by ALGER HISS. (NY tel to Boston 1/28/49). C

LOS ANGELES:At Los Angeles, California

Will make further efforts to secure photographs of MORRIS ASIMOW (probably identical with "AZEMOV") for exhibition to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Will interview EPHRAIM SCHWARTZMAN, 945 South Grand View, Los Angeles, a former Communist, as to the identities of his "contacts" at the State Department, and will display to him a photograph of ALGER HISS.

NEWARK:At Hopewell, New Jersey

Will thoroughly interview ROBERT McMANUS relative to his knowledge of ALGER HISS and the latter's associations; will secure from McMANUS any typewritten letters in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS.

Will obtain from HERBERT and RUTH FEIS any typewritten material in their possession typed by ALGER HISS. (NY tel to Newark 1/21/49). C

NEW HAVEN:At Thomaston, Connecticut

Will make further attempts to develop information to substantiate CHAMBERS' statements with respect to the automobile trip he made with ALGER and PRISCILLA HISS in the Summer of 1937 from Washington, D.C. to New Hampshire and return. (NY tel to Boston and New Haven 1/6/49; NY tel to New Haven 1/14/49).

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~WASHINGTON FIELD:At Washington, D. C.

Will interview POLLY SHACKELTON and obtain from her any typewritten specimens emanating from any member of the HISS family. (NY tel to WFO 1/28/49).

Will interview LEO PASVALSKY of the Brookings Institute with respect to his knowledge of and association with ALGER HISS. (NY tel to WFO 1/28/49).

Will obtain specimens from the Underwood typewriters that were in use in that section of the State Department wherein ALGER HISS was employed in 1937 and 1938 and forward same to the FBI Laboratory for comparison. (NY tel to WFO 1/27/49 and Bureau tel to WFO 1/31/49).

Will contact ANATOL VISSON of "Time" Magazine and BEVERLY SMITH of "The Saturday Evening Post", and secure from them any typewritten material typed by ALGER HISS which may be in their possession. (NY tel to WFO 1/27/49).

Will contact H. CHAPMAN, ROSE, Attorney, and secure from him any typewritten specimens in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS. (NY tel to WFO 1/27/49).

Will interview THEODORE DOMINICK and EDWARD BURLING and secure from them any typewritten specimens in their possession emanating from ALGER HISS. (NY tel to WFO 1/25/49).

Will interview Mrs. KATHERINE GARLAND, United States Tariff Commission, and secure from her any relevant information in her possession. (NY tel to WFO 1/24/49).

Will secure from HATHAWAY WATSON, Jr., National Security Resources Planning Board, any typewritten material in his possession emanating from ALGER HISS, (NY tel to WFO 1/24/49).

Will, at the State Department, determine the present location of HARLEY NOTTER, whom EDWARD STETTINIUS, Jr., former Secretary of State, advised should have been in a position to know who was responsible for ALGER HISS' appointments in the Department and who had been instrumental in advancing HISS' welfare.

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Will determine from the State Department the present location of G. HOWLAND SHAW. Will set out an appropriate lead to have him interviewed, based on Mr. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.'s suggestion that Mr. SHAW undoubtedly would be able to shed some light on HISS' activities in the State Department.

At the Passport Division, Department of State, will check Re-entry Permit #1103972, issued June 25, 1936 to ERWIN GELSKY in Washington, and will secure from the application therefor a photograph of GELSKY and forward same to the New York Office. (This lead is set out initially in this report).

Will interview PHIL WENCHELL, General Counsel of the Internal Revenue, for all information in his possession about ALGER HISS, based on Judge JEROME FRANK'S statement that WENCHELL had his office next to HISS in the Justice Department and was in frequent contact with him.

Will, through the War Department, determine the present location of Brigadier General TELFORD TAYLOR, who recently returned from Germany where he had been prosecuting war crimes cases, and set out appropriate lead to have him interviewed to determine all knowledge in his possession concerning ALGER HISS, based on Judge JEROME FRANK'S statement that he was a close associate of ALGER HISS'.

*Letter WFO
to Kisseloff
2-14-49
JG*

Will interview the Honorable JAMES BYRNES, former Secretary of State, to obtain all knowledge in his possession concerning ALGER HISS, based on the interview with Mr. EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr., in which he stated that after he resigned as Secretary of State ALGER HISS had worked for BYRNES until January 19, 1946.

NEW YORK:

At New York City, New York

(Numerous investigative leads arising out of the interview presently being conducted of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS are being handled by the New York Office, but they are not being set out specifically here inasmuch as the results of the interview to date have not been reported as such).

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Will attempt to identify and locate the wealthy New York family for whom FELIX A. INSLERMAN was reportedly working as a chauffeur in or about 1934.

Will interview Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON, Unitarian Service Committee, 40 East 35th Street, New York City, concerning any knowledge or information he may have relative to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS.

Will interview ROGER BALDWIN of the American Civil Liberties Union with respect to his knowledge of or association with CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

Will recontact GEORGE V. McPHERSON, 2047 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, for any further information he may have re the identity of tenants of apartment F-35 at 8 West 16th Street, New York City, where GEORGE HEWITT alleges he attended a CP meeting with ALGER and DONALD HISS.

Will interview HAROLD GLASSER, CHARLES KRAMER, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN WITT and VICTOR PERLO with respect to the allegations made by CHAMBERS.

Will interview Mrs. HENRY HILL COLLINS, Jr., also known as SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Will interview JOSEPH and CHARMION FREEMAN for any information they may have concerning CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

Will interview WILLIAM L. WHITE concerning information allegedly in his possession as related by JAY LOVESTONE to BENJAMIN MANDEL.

Will interview RALPH DeSOLA, Brooklyn, re his meeting ALGER HISS at either a CP meeting or social gathering of CP members in Baltimore in the early 1930s.

Will interview MAXIM LIEBER, 489 5th Avenue, New York City, concerning his recollection of certain events related by CHAMBERS.

Will continue efforts to identify and locate subject BORIS BYKOV.

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Will reinterview HEDI MASSING to ascertain whether her recollection re her meeting with ALGER HISS in 1936 may have been refreshed so that she can recall the names of other persons present.

Will interview NELSON ROCKEFELLER re any conversation he may have had with ARISTIDES OBOLOS in Mobile, Alabama. (Refer to information furnished by G.T. RUMRICH).

Will interview WALTER J. COUPER, Industrial Relations Counselors, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, re his knowledge of PHILIP REMO. Will conduct same interview of MARIE POTE, 11 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, and of GLADYS ROSE FRIEDMAN, wife of PAUL WEBLINK, associated with Social Science Research Council, Rockefeller Center, New York City. Will conduct the same interview of M.C. BOWEN, Regional Director of the National Infantile Paralysis Fund, New York City.

Will interview BERTRAM WOLFE and ELLA WOLFE, former Communists, re their knowledge of CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS. Will also ^{store} interview for the same purpose WALTER CHARLAK, proprietor of a furniture in New York City; he is known to have been friendly with Communist intellectuals.

Will interview JAY LOVESTONE re his knowledge of CHAMBERS and ALGER HISS.

Will interview JESSICA SMITH, wife of JOHN J. ABT, and Mrs. NATHAN WITT for their knowledge of CHAMBERS, ALGER HISS, and other figures in instant investigation.

Will interview JULIAN GUMPERZ, former husband of HEDI MASSING, to ascertain if he has any knowledge of CHAMBERS or ALGER HISS, and other persons mentioned by the former.

Will continue attempts to locate the FANSLER-HISS typewriter and material prepared thereon.

Will continue the interview of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to secure a detailed, chronological account of his activities.

Will interview JOHN KNOX JESSUP, Chairman of the Board of Editors of "Fortune" Magazine, to determine his knowledge of ALGER HISS' Communist affiliations, based on comments of Justice JEROME FRANK in his interview.

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Will, in the United States Court House, interview Assistant United States Attorney BRUNO SCHACHNER for information in his possession concerning ALGER HISS' Communist affiliations, based on the interview with Judge JEROME FRANK, in which he stated that SCHACHNER, he believed, would know about HISS' activities when SCHACHNER was with the Department of Justice.

Will interview DOROTHY FOSDICK, daughter of Dr. FOSDICK, former Rector of Riverside Church, based on the interview with EDWARD STETTINIUS, in which he stated that Miss FOSDICK had worked closely with HISS and probably would know the machinations between HISS' movements and promotions.

Will interview G. HAYDEN RAYNOR, presently with the United Nations in New York City, based on the interview with ROBERT J. LYNCH, in which LYNCH stated that RAYNOR would be in a position to advise who had been instrumental in promoting ALGER HISS within the Department and for the various international conferences.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14920 MH

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/8/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/11-2/1/49	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH M. KELLY
TITLE CHANGED: JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was: George Crosley, Carl Carlson, Vivian Chambers, Jay V. Chambers, Lloyd Cantwell, John Kelly, "Carl", "Karl", "Bob", Arthur Dwyer, David Green, David Bream;			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: XXXXXXXXXXXX ALGER HISS; PRISCILLA HISS, aka Mrs. Alger Hiss, Mrs. Priscilla Hobson, nee Priscilla Fansler; HENRY HILL; COLLINS, JR.; WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN; HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH, wa. Julian Wadleigh; DAVID VERNON ZIMMERMAN, was: David Carpenter, Harold Wilson, Steve Potter; ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, wa. George Silverman; FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was: "Vince", "Vincent", Lance Clark; ALEXANDER STEVENS, was: Alexander Goldberger, J. Peters, J. Peter, "Peter", Steve Lapin, Pete Stevens; Steve Miller, Isidore Boorstein; ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, wa. Eleanor Nelson Porter; BORIS BYKOV, was: Colonel Bykov, Borris Bykov, Borris Hertz; FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, wa. "Felix"; Unknown Subject, wa. "Bernie"; WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE; AZEMOV (ph.)			

Classified by SP6 BJA/ML
Declassify on: OADR 12/4/81
#246,268ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Background info. on FELIX AUGUST INSLERMAN, his wife ELIZABETH, and brother HANS, and his associates, set out; HANS INSLERMAN has been employed as an engineer since 1935 by US Army Signal Corps, Ft. Monmouth, NJ. Photostatic copies secured of electoral registration of FELIX and HANS INSLERMAN in 1933 and of FELIX in 1934 as Communists. Further info. furnished by CHAMBERS re location of Washington photographic setup used by ZIMMERMAN. WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE identified by CHAMBERS as "Unsub, wa. Keith" and "Pete". Available data re BORIS BYKOV set out. ALEXANDER STEVENS, was.,

Kisseloff-12289

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		74	1333 2510
⑤ Bureau 1 Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to Attorney General, New York City 2 Albany (65-1574) 2 Baltimore (65-1642) 2 Boston (65-3250)		2 Los Angeles 2 Newark (65-3917) 2 New Haven 2 Washington Field (74-94) 5 New York	

MAY 11 1949

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